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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of April 29, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	151	6

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/28/60	Reported 9/12/59 Passed 2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Approved 2/2/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/23/59	
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59 Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/30/60 Passed 4/8/60	To President
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59 Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed	
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60 Passed 4/28/60		
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed	Reported 7/14/59 Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security	Hearings Underway		
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915, 3350) (HR 4700)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)			
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway	Approved 4/27/60	
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210, 3361)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3058) (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60 Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/25/60 Debate Underway	
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Scheduled	Hearings Scheduled	
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Clean Elections (S 2436)		Reported 7/23/59 Passed 1/25/60	
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)	Hearings Underway	Reported 7/17/59 Passed 8/13/59	
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60 Debate Suspended		
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59 Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway	
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed	Hearings Completed	

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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EMERGENCY HOUSING

The House April 28, by a 214-163 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 10213) designed to halt the decline in housing construction and make more mortgage money available to low- and middle-income home buyers. (For voting, see chart p. 746)

Before passage, the House defeated, on a 139-235 roll call, a motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to report it with an amendment prohibiting the Federal National Mortgage Assn. from purchasing mortgages covering houses where discrimination in the sale, rental or occupancy was practiced.

The motion, offered by Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.), was the final move by Republicans to tie a civil rights amendment to the housing bill in an attempt to defeat the measure. The discrimination proposal had been defeated earlier by an 83-126 teller vote when offered as a floor amendment by Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.). It was similar to an attempt in 1959 to defeat the first housing bill (S 57). (1959 Almanac p. 235)

VETO INDICATED

President Eisenhower, who is expected to veto HR 10213 if passed by the Senate, said in a Feb. 4, 1959 news conference when asked for his views on withholding funds from housing projects that practiced discrimination: "I personally believe these problems should not be put together." (1959 Weekly Report p. 235)

Debate on HR 10213 began April 27 when the House adopted an open rule (H Res 498) by a 214-158 roll call. Debate focused on whether or not the additional \$1 billion purchasing power which HR 10213 gave FNMA was an example of "irresponsible spending" or a needed economic measure. Republicans maintained there was no crisis in the housing industry and said the measure would create an excessive drain on the Treasury and help only the lender, not the home buyer. Democrats replied that money freed by the additional FNMA purchases would enable more persons to buy their own homes, would increase construction by 70,000 houses, thus reversing the downward trend in home construction, and that Fanny Mae was an operation which made a profit for the Government.

BACKGROUND -- The House Banking and Currency Committee March 15 reported HR 10213 (H Rept 1394) after a March 8 Committee vote of 18-7 which, with the exception of Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), split on party lines. (Weekly Report p. 427)

The report said HR 10213 -- called the Emergency Home Ownership Act -- was "designed to combat the critical shortage of home mortgage credit" which had caused interest rates to climb, leading to a decline in the homebuilding industry. The Administration's tight money policy, the report said, had had a "particularly severe impact on residential construction".

The minority report signed by nine Republicans said the bill was a misnomer because "there simply is no

emergency" and the bill as such is an example of irresponsible spending which "must be stopped".

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10213:

Restated Federal Housing Administration authority to insure mortgages made by individuals as well as commercial lenders. Under current practice, although not specifically prohibited, the FHA has limited its mortgage-insurance program to commercial loans.

Permitted the FHA to reduce from one-half to one-quarter of 1 percent its fee for insuring home loans.

Required that for a one-year period following enactment of the bill: FNMA must purchase within its financial authority any mortgage offered, regardless of the type of housing covered, provided the property met all other specifications; required FNMA to sell mortgages, except those sold to FHA, only for cash and at a price at least equal to the acquisition price, thus prohibiting swaps for other Government bonds; reduced the amount of FNMA stock a person selling a mortgage to FNMA must buy to 1 percent of the principal amount of the mortgage.

Provided an additional \$1 billion for FNMA special assistance program to buy federally insured home mortgages on new construction where the original principal amount was \$13,500 or less. Stipulated that FNMA could raise the ceiling by \$1,000 in high cost areas.

Effective for one year, under the special assistance program, prohibited FNMA from paying less than par price for mortgages and reduced from 1½ percent to 1 percent of the unpaid principal the maximum fee FNMA may charge for a commitment to purchase.

Restated FNMA authority to purchase, under its special assistance program, FHA-insured mortgages on cooperative housing.

Created a \$50 million fund for the purchase by FNMA at face value of federally insured mortgages of \$8,000 or less covering new construction, provided that no additional service charge had been added by the lender.

Created a \$25 million special assistance fund for the purchase by FNMA of mortgages on defense housing in impacted areas.

Required that the FHA and Veterans Administration be informed of the discounts or fees which money lenders charge on Government-insured mortgages.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 28 -- Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Strike from the bill a requirement that the Secretary of Defense purchase so-called Wherry housing located at or near permanent military installations or where Capehart housing was under construction. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

April 28 -- Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Prohibit the FNMA from purchasing mortgages covering houses where discrimination in the sale, rental or occupancy was practiced. Teller vote, 83-126.

DEBATE -- April 27 -- Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- HR 10213 and other housing proposals under consideration by Congress would create a \$325 billion deficit if

projected over a five-year period. "Once these extravagant schemes start, they never stop."

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- The bill will force the Nation's taxpayers "to absorb the discount which is now being absorbed by the homebuilders".

Rains -- The decline in housing construction "has already meant the loss of 300,000 to 400,000 jobs" in the housing industry.

Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) -- Sufficient mortgage money is available "to continue the boom in homebuilding and to enable the public to get the maximum loans available".

April 28 -- Rains -- If the Bentley amendment concerning discrimination is adopted it will "kill the bill".

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- One of the big problems today is the problem of racial discrimination in housing.

MUTUAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

The Senate April 27 began debate on the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization bill (S 3058).

As it went to the floor, the bill carried authorizations of \$1,425,500,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program, compared with \$1,475,000,000 requested by the President and \$1,318,400,000 approved by the House April 21. The bill left intact authorizations voted in 1959 which cover the President's 1961 request of \$2 billion for military assistance, \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund and \$20.1 million for other items as part of a total request of \$4,175,000,000. (Weekly Report p. 252)

Among actions April 27 and 28, the Senate, by a 27-32 roll call, rejected an amendment by Frank Church (D Idaho) to limit military assistance to \$1.8 billion, and, in what Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) called an "irresponsible" action, approved, on a 45-25 roll call, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 18 others, aimed at the United Arab Republic, which in effect called on the President to cut off aid at his discretion to nations blocking international waterways or otherwise carrying on economic warfare against other nations receiving aid. A motion to reconsider the Douglas amendment was tabled by a 40-29 roll-call vote.

TRAVEL REPORTS

An amendment approved by a 68-0 roll-call vote April 27, sponsored by Sens. John J. Williams (R Del.) and William Proxmire (D Wis.), required all Congressional committees to file annual public reports listing, by individuals, both dollar and counterpart funds spent by Members of Congress and committee staff members for overseas travel. Existing law required the committees to report only their consolidated expenditures of counterpart funds. President Eisenhower said in 1956 that he believed that information on the spending of public funds by Members of Congress should be made available to the public. (For voting see chart p. 745)

BACKGROUND -- The House passed its own version of the mutual security authorization bill (HR 11510) April 21, cutting \$136.5 million from the President's request. (Weekly Report p. 657)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 22 reported S 3058 (S Rept 1286).

The following were among major amendments recommended by the Committee: provisions giving more emphasis to agriculture under the Development Loan Fund and

urging use of DLF money to stimulate housing investments in Latin America; preliminary authorization of a program to help preserve Nile Basin cultural monuments; authorization of grants of surplus crops for economic development as well as for relief; authorization of matching grants of \$1 million a year in the aggregate for foreign student counseling, orientation and English-language training in U.S. colleges and universities; a provision directing the President to study the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps. (For other Committee action, see Weekly Report p. 650, 658)

In making a net cut of \$3 million in the Administration's request for Palestine refugees, the Committee said it was growing impatient with the "intransigence of Israel and the Arab States" and the "temporizing attitude of all concerned with this tragic and intolerable situation" including the U.S. State Department and the United Nations. If the refugee funds could have been spent on "positive investments" in the area, "the refugees would long since have all been self-supporting" the Committee said.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 27 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) and William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Require annual itemized public statements on dollar and counterpart funds spent on trips abroad by individual Members of Congress and committee staff members. Roll-call vote, 68-0.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Allow use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for grants to foreign language teachers in American schools and colleges to enable them to take advanced summer training in countries where the language they are teaching is spoken. Voice vote.

April 28 -- Oren E. Long (D Hawaii) and Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Establish a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West in Hawaii and authorize such appropriations as may be necessary for federal participation in the project. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Authorize the Secretary of State to draw up plans for establishing a hemispheric cultural center in Puerto Rico for submission to Congress by Jan. 3, 1961. Roll call, 71-5.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 18 others -- Reaffirm U.S. support of freedom of navigation in international waterways, state that the purposes of the Act are negated and world peace endangered when recipient countries wage economic warfare against other recipient countries, and direct the President to apply these principles under the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) as he "may determine" and report on measures thereby taken. Roll call, 45-25.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 28 -- John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- Strike out the proposed waiver, for purposes of the Indus Basin Development project, of the requirement under the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be carried by American flag vessels. Roll call, 33-44.

Butler -- Require that in cases where the 50 percent shipping requirement is waived for the Indus Basin Development project, a commensurate amount of foreign aid goods be carried in American vessels for other projects in the same geographical area. Roll call, 32-44.

Frank Church (D Idaho) -- Place a ceiling of \$1.8 billion on fiscal 1961 military assistance. Roll call, 27-32.

COAL MINE SAFETY

The Senate April 27 passed, by an 80-4 roll-call vote, and sent to the House an amended bill (S 743) to bring under the inspection requirements of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act mines where less than 15 persons are employed. An amendment was adopted to permit regulations to be eased, under certain conditions, for these small mines. (For voting, see chart p. 745)

BACKGROUND -- The Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, which became law in 1952, authorized federal inspectors to close mines which were in imminent danger of explosion or other disaster. Mines employing less than 15 persons were exempted from the Act. (1952 Almanac p. 186)

S 743, as introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), would have flatly removed the exemption. As reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 995) on Sept. 10, 1959, it was amended to give the Director of the Bureau of Mines discretion to waive some regulations for small mines. The Administration endorsed the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 743: Brought all mines under the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Ordered the Director of the Bureau of Mines, after holding hearings, to exempt mines employing less than 15 persons from any of the regulations in section 209 of the Act which he found did not "substantially contribute" to the safety of miners.

Exempted mines with less than eight employees from shut-down orders from federal inspectors alone.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) for the four Ky. and Va. Senators -- Make it mandatory rather than permissive for the Director of Mines to exempt small mines from regulations not directly affecting safety. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- April 21 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- The small mines produced only 12 percent of U.S. coal production in 1959, "yet they were involved in 31 percent of all underground coal-mine deaths in the U.S."

April 27 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- The bill is sponsored by Senators from states where coal mining is "on a large scale and would not be directly affected by this legislation.... It is as inappropriate to saddle the little mines with the same type of regulation now applied to the big mines as it would be to impose on owners of motor-boats all the safety restrictions applied to ocean liners."

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "The harsh fact...is that the fatality rate in the small mines...is twice the fatality rate in the larger mines, which are now covered by federal legislation."

TREASURY, POST OFFICE FUNDS

The Senate April 25 passed, by a 75-0 roll-call vote, an amended appropriation bill (HR 10569) providing \$4,877,014,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. The total was \$81.6 million more than the House voted Feb. 23 (Weekly Report p. 294) and \$20.8 million less than Administration requests. (For voting, see chart p. 745)

The Senate followed the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee in increasing House-voted funds for the Post Office by \$66.6 million and those for the Treasury by \$15 million. The postal increase was mainly for additional employees and building modernization. All of the Treasury increase went to the Internal Revenue Service and restored the full budget estimate of \$393

million for employment, enforcement and processing programs. The Treasury, in addition, would spend -- almost entirely for interest on the public debt -- an estimated \$9,625,421,245 under its permanent authority for indefinite appropriations.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to eliminate a House provision he said was designed to permit Congressmen to "flood their states with political propaganda at the taxpayers' expense". The House had approved delivery of mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant" if the Post Office Department should extend that privilege to it. The Senate also approved an amendment to permit parcel post, instead of first-class, mailing rates on medicines with prescriptions written on them.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee April 21 reported HR 10569 (S Rept 1282). The Committee approved a \$114.8 million allotment for Post Office modernization and improvements, which was a \$26 million increase over House-voted funds. For postal operations, the Committee voted \$3,125,000,000, a \$25 million increase over House-approved funds. The report said the increase would provide for employment of approximately 13,527 additional employees, instead of the 15,437 workers requested.

The report took note of the House provision on use of the Congressional frank and said it did not consider that the language in the bill was in itself any extension of the franking privilege.

The report also noted protests against sending mail by air on a space-available basis and said it had been assured postal revenues for railroads would increase in fiscal 1961.

In restoring the \$15 million for the Internal Revenue Service, the Committee said testimony indicated the funds would result in collection of additional revenue "at least seven times the amount of the increases". It said provision of the full amount of the budget request would make possible a program of career advancement by grade reallocations; inauguration, on a pilot test basis, of automatic data processing plans for mechanization of processing functions; and substantial strengthening of enforcement.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10569 appropriated:

Treasury Department	\$ 837,849,000
Post Office Department	4,037,600,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,565,000
TOTAL	\$4,877,014,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 25 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Eliminate language respecting "delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under Congressional frank". Voice vote.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Allow written directions to be included in parcels of medicines in third- and fourth-class mail. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 25 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Increases in funds were approved because "loss of essential services would outweigh the value of the attempted saving, or would merely amount to deferring action...."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Adding the \$15 million in Internal Revenue funds would provide for 3,000 new employees, increase auditing of tax returns and raise revenues by "many hundreds of millions of dollars".

LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

The 87-nation Conference on Law of the Sea, which opened in Geneva March 17, broke up April 26 after failing, for the second time in two years, to reach agreement on the limits of territorial waters and coastal fishing rights. Neither of two rival proposals for extending the traditional 3-mile limit received the required two-thirds vote.

By a vote of 38 to 32, with 17 abstentions, the conference rejected a 12-mile limit proposed by a bloc of Latin American, Asian, African, and Communist countries. Also rejected, by a vote of 54 to 28, was a U.S.-Canadian compromise formula for a 6-mile limit on territorial waters, plus a 6-mile zone in which coastal states would have exclusive fishing rights after 10 years. United States Delegate Arthur H. Dean moved to reconsider the vote, which fell one short of the necessary majority, but his motion was defeated, 50 to 29.

During the conference, Soviet Delegate Gregori I. Tunkin charged that the U.S.-Canadian plan's "real motive is to enable their warships to come closer to coasts of foreign countries which they want to put under pressure." The plan also came under fire from Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.), who wrote Secretary of State Christian A. Herter April 19 that the 6-6 formula could bar U.S. fishermen from areas in which they claim historic fishing rights.

Following defeat of the U.S.-Canadian plan, Dean said there was a possibility that the 54 nations voting for it (including all the nations of Western Europe except Iceland) might sign a treaty of their own.

NIXON AND SUMMIT

The White House April 26 announced that Vice President Richard M. Nixon would substitute as head of the United States delegation at the forthcoming summit conference in Paris if the meeting lasted beyond the time President Eisenhower could attend. The announcement said the President had agreed to make a return stopover in Portugal May 23, putting a week's limit on his attendance at the conference, which begins May 16. The White House said the President might also require a substitute because of the pressures of "domestic requirements". (Weekly Report p. 44, 470)

At his press conference April 27 the President said that by domestic pressures, he meant bills which might require a veto and therefore would need careful study by him in Washington. Mr. Eisenhower said his announcement didn't "mean I expect (Nixon) to be there but I was -- simply put the warning." (For text see p. 735)

Fifty-five House Democrats April 27 issued a statement saying the real aim of the President's plan was to give prestige to Nixon in his bid for the Presidency. They said, "By this obvious and transparent move, the Republican Administration has subordinated the hopes of Americans and free men everywhere for peace in the world to the political ambitions of Vice President Nixon."

TEAMSTER MONITORS

U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts April 27 dis-qualified himself at the scheduled opening of a civil trial of James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union president, after Hoffa charged Letts with "personal bias and prejudice". The trial is on corruption charges, aimed at removing Hoffa as Teamster president, filed against Hoffa by the union's board of monitors established by Letts, and Letts indicated he would retain control of the monitors. He said he had "no thought or intention of admitting the truth" of the charge, but had no choice under the law but to step aside once the charge was raised. Hoffa, in an April 15 affidavit, based his charge on an allegation that Letts had told a Time magazine reporter he intended to oust Hoffa.

The trial case immediately was reassigned to Federal District Judge Joseph R. Jackson, a retired member of the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Jackson immediately denied a motion by Hoffa attorneys for a delay in the trial. (Weekly Report p. 631)

BOND INTEREST RATES

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson April 26 in Chicago, speaking to a group of businessmen, again called for lifting of the 4-1/4 percent interest ceiling on long-term Government bonds. However, the Wall Street Journal April 25 said House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) had told Anderson there was little chance a Ways and Means Committee-approved bill (HR 10590) would reach the House floor, because it would split the Democratic party and because Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) opposed the measure. (Weekly Report p. 606)

KOREA

President Eisenhower told his April 27 news conference the United States in no way had interfered in a South Korean crisis which led to the April 26 resignation of Dr. Singman Rhee, 85-year-old president of the Republic of Korea since its founding in 1948. The President said Rhee was a "tremendous patriot" who had "made some mistakes as he grew older." (For text, see p. 735)

The crisis, marked by student riots and shootings, followed charges of a rigged March 15 election won by Rhee and his close friend and hand-picked vice presidential candidate, Lee Ki-poong. The State Department April 19 said it had notified the Korean Government of "growing and profound" U.S. concern over Korean unrest and had urged restoring public confidence by actions aimed at protecting democratic rights and preventing political discrimination. Shortly before resigning, Rhee ordered new elections.

Korea's foreign minister, Huh Chung, April 27 was named acting President and pledged reforms covering "waste" in U.S. aid. The suicide of Lee Ki-poong, his wife and two sons was announced April 28.

(For Capitol Briefs see p. 738)

STATE INCOME, SPENDING ROSE SHARPLY IN 1959

A Census Bureau report on state finances for fiscal 1959 showed that state government income rose 10.5 percent and state government spending 11.6 percent from fiscal 1958-59, reaching new all-time highs.

Total revenues, including borrowing, amounted to \$31,646,000,000 for the 50 states in fiscal 1959, an increase of \$3,184,000,000. Total expenditures, including debt service, rose about \$3.3 billion to \$32 billion. (About one-tenth of the revenue increase and one-fourteenth of the spending increase was accounted for by inclusion of Hawaii and Alaska in state totals for the first time in 1959.)

The report, released April 3, showed that 1959 was the second successive year in which states spent more than they took in. It also underlined the continuing and substantial rise in both spending and income during the decade of the 1950s.

Between 1951 and 1959, the Bureau reported, state income rose from \$15.6 billion to \$31.6 billion. In the same period, state government spending jumped from \$15.3 billion to \$32 billion. (See box below)

1959 Figures

The report showed that in fiscal 1959, the 50 states:

- Borrowed \$2.3 billion while spending only \$728 million to help pay off existing debts. Over half of the \$2.3 billion was borrowed by five states -- California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania -- while the same five, plus Ohio, paid out the most in debt redemption.

- Collected \$16 billion in taxes, which amounted to more than half the total general revenue of \$24.6 billion. (For breakdown of preliminary state tax revenue estimates for fiscal 1959, see Weekly Report p. 33)

Increases Since 1951

The following figures show annual increases in state government revenues and expenditures (including borrowing and debt service) since 1951, in billions of dollars. Hawaii and Alaska are included in 1959 figures only.

Fiscal Year	State Revenues	State Spending
1951	\$15.6	\$15.3
1952	17.9	16.3
1953	19.4	17.3
1954	21.0	19.2
1955	21.8	20.9
1956	24.3	22.2
1957	26.2	24.9
1958	28.5	28.7
1959	31.6	32.0

- Collected \$6.3 billion in intergovernmental revenues -- payments to the state governments by the Federal Government and local government units. Over 94 percent of the total -- \$5.9 billion -- came from the Federal Government, largely in grants for various state government programs or local programs for which the state in effect acted as the Federal Government's disbursing agency. Federal payments to state governments rose 32 percent between fiscal 1958 and 1959, chiefly because of increased federal payments for highway programs (National Interstate and Defense Highway System, ABC roads and others).

- Spent \$8.1 billion on education, \$7.6 billion on highways, \$3.2 billion on public welfare, \$2.3 billion on health and hospitals and \$730 million on public safety.

- Spent \$4.3 billion on unemployment, accident and disability insurance and employee retirement programs, while in return collected only \$3.6 billion from the same programs. Liquor stores operated by 16 states brought in a gross revenue of \$1.1 billion, but it cost the states \$860 million to operate the stores.

- Had per capita revenue of \$179 and per capita expenditures of \$181 if borrowing and debt service transactions are counted. Per capita income and expenditures came to \$166 and \$177, respectively, excluding borrowing and debt transactions. Largest expenditures were made on education, \$46 per person.

- Were divided almost evenly between those states that had larger revenue totals than expenditure totals (27), and those that spent more than they received (22). Vermont was the only state to operate on a balanced budget, revenues and expenditures amounting to \$90.9 million.

Finance Categories

Charts I and II show revenues and expenditures by state for fiscal 1959. Chart III shows revenue and expenditures for all states for fiscal 1955 through fiscal 1959.

The Bureau reported revenue in six main categories -- borrowing, taxes, liquor stores, insurance trusts, intergovernmental and others. In addition to these items, Chart I shows the percentage of revenue increase or decrease (not including borrowing) from fiscal 1958 to fiscal 1959, the per capita revenue for each state (not including borrowing) and debts outstanding at the end of fiscal 1959 for each state.

Spending was divided into eight major categories by the Census Bureau -- education, highways, public welfare, health and hospitals, liquor stores, insurance trusts, debt redemption and others. Chart II gives figures for these

(Continued on page 710)

CHART I

STATE REVENUE SOURCES IN FISCAL 1959 . . .

STATES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RANK IN INCOME	TOTAL REVENUE	BORROWING	TAXES	LIQUOR STORE REVENUE	INSURANCE TRUST REVENUE	INTER-GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	OTHER	% CHANGE FROM 1958 (EXCLUDING BORROWING)	PER CAPITA REVENUE (EXCLUDING BORROWING)	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL 1959
Ala.	22	\$ 509.6	\$ 24.3	\$ 246.6	\$ 46.5	\$ 26.4	\$ 129.4	\$ 36.4	9.5%	\$129	\$ 150.9
Alaska	50	53.0	2.9	24.1	--	5.5	18.3	2.2	9.3	233	2.9
Ariz.	34	250.4	--	129.2	--	32.5	62.5	26.2	18.3	177	12.8
Ark.	33	261.3	2.3	149.4	--	13.2	80.7	15.7	10.1	141	105.0
Calif.	1	3,649.4	309.4	1,812.6	--	587.8	680.4	259.2	13.0	188	1,712.0
Colo.	30	351.1	11.9	182.8	--	28.2	89.6	38.6	8.4	185	67.2
Conn.	26	462.1	90.6	218.7	--	52.5	54.0	46.3	7.7	132	873.2
Del.	43	137.7	35.1	67.9	--	3.1	16.3	15.3	20.6	219	205.7
Fla.	12	742.0	47.2	471.7	--	55.1	133.1	34.9	10.4	134	250.8
Ga.	17	588.1	29.4	337.4	--	45.5	144.3	31.5	10.2	134	308.5
Hawaii	36	232.6	53.0	111.5	--	14.7	38.9	14.5	25.6	251	172.4
Idaho	44	127.1	.1	57.6	12.3	8.5	38.3	10.3	20.5	160	6.5
Ill.	7	1,148.5	9.6	742.5	--	136.3	260.1	58.6	8.8	104	667.4
Ind.	13	675.0	59.7	379.8	--	55.0	99.6	80.9	10.6	121	407.3
Iowa	20	529.1	28.8	251.0	44.3	30.7	140.9	33.4	15.4	151	56.0
Kan.	29	353.1	6.2	199.0	--	16.0	99.8	32.1	28.3	155	202.4
Ky.	27	397.8	4.8	213.1	--	35.5	116.6	27.8	16.1	114	148.3
La.	9	862.4	56.6	432.4	--	41.2	189.7	142.5	26.5	242	362.7
Maine	38	187.5	6.4	81.2	24.5	14.8	41.9	13.7	13.2	144	122.6
Md.	21	520.7	44.5	311.7	--	48.7	78.0	37.8	23.7	141	558.6
Mass.	8	1,025.8	231.1	479.7	--	95.2	174.2	45.6	16.5	141	1,332.3
Mich.	5	1,637.8	142.9	806.3	157.2	158.3	247.7	125.2	6.3	148	729.2
Minn.	16	634.3	63.5	313.7	--	47.0	141.9	68.2	8.1	154	178.1
Miss.	28	361.0	38.4	183.1	--	15.9	101.2	22.4	16.4	140	153.3
Mo.	18	563.5	6.8	289.4	--	51.1	193.8	22.4	7.5	119	87.1
Mont.	40	166.2	7.8	60.4	16.3	16.7	49.4	15.6	18.5	182	45.8
Neb.	39	169.9	.4	85.2	--	8.5	56.0	19.8	10.5	111	9.7
Nev.	49	81.4	--	38.7	--	14.5	22.5	5.7	2.7	239	2.9
N. H.	45	123.2	10.6	37.9	25.5	10.5	28.6	10.1	22.5	130	85.8
N. J.	11	755.6	25.9	336.3	--	195.9	111.6	85.9	17.0	90	874.4
N. M.	35	244.5	4.1	113.4	--	10.1	74.0	42.9	7.6	262	50.9
N. Y.	2	3,153.6	414.2	1,586.1	--	591.6	416.9	144.8	10.2	130	2,434.0
N. C.	14	658.2	17.0	397.6	--	57.4	137.8	48.4	11.0	129	273.3
N. D.	42	145.7	1.6	58.7	--	8.4	44.3	32.7	14.9	211	14.8
Ohio	4	1,713.8	96.7	719.3	207.0	288.1	307.2	95.5	11.8	116	897.8
Okla.	24	484.1	4.2	256.3	--	18.3	156.7	48.6	12.6	203	200.8
Ore.	23	492.0	73.8	176.5	46.1	68.5	89.8	37.3	4.1	172	283.2
Pa.	3	1,960.9	130.6	901.6	250.7	294.2	280.8	103.0	7.4	114	1,278.8
R. I.	41	148.7	.9	79.2	--	31.9	29.4	7.3	9.5	132	101.8
S. C.	31	347.7	23.8	194.6	--	22.2	78.4	28.7	13.2	125	268.3
S. D.	46	113.0	.7	50.4	--	2.3	38.8	20.8	16.1	160	5.4
Tenn.	25	482.3	15.6	280.9	--	38.3	126.5	21.0	14.0	122	118.6
Texas	6	1,325.0	37.0	702.9	--	95.6	343.6	145.9	11.6	125	316.4
Utah	37	183.2	4.1	83.3	16.1	14.2	50.3	15.2	19.2	169	9.7
Vt.	48	90.9	14.0	38.9	8.2	5.1	19.0	5.7	11.9	171	37.9
Va.	19	553.1	.3	270.2	112.6	22.7	83.3	64.0	13.2	105	187.1
Wash.	10	849.3	65.6	418.0	74.0	105.1	137.1	49.5	14.4	214	394.2
W. Va.	32	346.7	23.3	161.6	36.1	36.1	74.8	14.8	12.6	128	294.6
Wisc.	15	635.4	24.4	382.1	--	64.8	117.6	46.5	10.0	136	39.1
Wyo.	47	107.9	.2	37.6	7.6	5.9	45.2	11.4	9.6	295	3.8
TOTAL		\$31,646	\$2,302	\$15,959	\$1,085	\$3,646	\$6,291	\$2,363	12.3%	\$166.15	\$17,102

*Millions of dollars (columns may not add to totals because of rounding).

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

... AND WHAT THE STATES SPENT MONEY ON

CHART II

STATES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RANK IN EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	EDUCATION	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC WELFARE	HEALTH & HOSPITALS	LIQUOR STORE EXPENDITURES	INSURANCE TRUST	DEBT REDEMPTION	OTHER†	% CHANGE FROM 1958 (EXCLUDING DEBT REPAYMENT)	PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING DEBT REPAYMENT)
Ala.	22	\$ 496.2	\$ 143.5	\$ 118.7	\$ 72.8	\$ 24.5	\$ 36.8	\$ 34.1	\$ 7.2	\$ 58.6	9.0%	\$131
Alaska	50	50.1	21.9	2.5	3.8	4.2	--	7.5	--	10.2	6.4	223
Ariz.	34	228.5	62.7	58.4	21.7	6.5	--	19.1	.5	59.6	10.7	170
Ark.	33	262.9	72.4	70.2	40.8	19.3	--	16.3	7.1	36.8	7.7	137
Calif.	1	3,476.2	1,097.6	611.9	384.6	187.0	--	535.4	52.9	606.8	10.8	197
Colo.	32	334.2	82.9	89.6	70.6	27.8	--	18.9	4.9	39.5	6.1	185
Conn.	21	514.6	90.3	138.4	44.8	56.3	--	87.7	14.4	82.7	16.7	171
Del.	42	151.6	62.2	32.4	8.6	9.2	--	9.6	13.5	16.1	10.3	283
Fla.	12	717.7	237.7	196.4	75.2	56.5	--	38.4	10.6	102.9	10.2	140
Ga.	17	584.8	193.3	138.8	90.0	34.9	--	36.6	18.0	73.2	11.7	138
Hawaii	38	170.7	46.5	23.4	8.3	13.2	--	6.0	4.7	68.6	17.7	244
Idaho	49	127.5	24.4	44.7	11.0	5.1	9.2	12.5	.7	19.9	11.3	158
Ill.	6	1,519.7	286.2	482.3	175.4	151.5	--	225.1	29.0	170.2	11.1	124
Ind.	15	646.0	216.5	171.2	30.3	46.9	--	87.5	9.2	84.4	10.2	118
Iowa	24	490.3	96.2	180.5	50.8	28.7	31.0	15.9	4.0	83.2	15.5	156
Kan.	29	357.3	93.9	128.5	35.5	29.7	--	16.3	.5	54.9	23.2	160
Ky.	27	438.7	109.5	156.2	56.7	19.9	--	36.5	2.9	57.0	25.8	128
La.	9	827.8	212.5	201.7	151.5	48.2	--	44.6	26.2	143.1	9.5	239
Maine	36	180.4	25.8	56.1	19.1	13.8	18.3	19.0	.7	27.6	13.8	150
Md.	20	533.7	110.9	136.5	24.6	48.1	--	71.9	31.1	110.6	5.8	142
Mass.	8	973.9	99.3	190.5	113.0	116.4	--	148.3	61.6	236.6	8.2	153
Mich.	4	1,756.3	494.0	337.4	132.7	107.9	126.8	291.9	38.1	227.5	3.2	163
Minn.	13	661.9	197.8	181.0	43.3	62.9	--	56.2	17.9	102.8	21.0	173
Miss.	30	352.5	125.4	95.5	47.3	17.9	--	13.9	8.7	43.8	25.7	151
Mo.	19	574.6	138.7	158.9	134.5	36.2	--	41.4	2.6	62.3	11.4	125
Mont.	41	165.0	33.5	49.1	13.1	6.7	13.4	17.8	6.1	25.3	17.3	186
Neb.	40	169.0	32.3	72.4	16.7	17.6	--	7.6	.4	22.0	12.9	111
Nev.	49	78.6	15.3	27.8	4.0	2.4	--	13.2	.2	15.7	8.2	233
N. H.	45	122.2	15.7	40.9	6.7	9.8	19.8	8.9	3.8	16.6	14.0	152
N. J.	11	762.0	135.6	126.3	48.7	56.8	--	244.1	24.2	126.3	10.6	83
N. M.	35	219.5	88.6	66.2	20.6	8.5	--	6.0	4.5	25.1	6.2	238
N. Y.	2	3,321.6	757.8	508.8	243.9	368.8	--	723.2	54.9	664.2	11.1	154
N. C.	14	647.6	240.5	138.7	55.3	43.8	--	43.9	33.7	91.7	5.1	126
N. D.	43	148.3	27.9	55.5	10.1	9.0	--	7.7	6.4	31.7	11.7	209
Ohio	5	1,752.5	268.3	475.0	134.6	120.8	183.2	313.0	51.3	206.3	5.4	124
Okla.	25	479.9	119.5	141.7	106.6	35.4	--	21.5	8.6	46.6	9.5	198
Ore.	26	439.1	102.0	103.6	37.6	28.8	31.8	55.3	10.1	69.9	13.2	194
Pa.	3	2,153.9	457.5	415.2	156.9	149.1	192.3	480.4	66.1	226.4	13.6	124
R. I.	39	169.6	26.7	30.8	19.8	17.6	--	34.5	5.8	34.4	4.0	148
S. C.	31	350.7	111.3	88.7	29.7	18.9	--	17.4	23.3	61.4	14.8	128
S. D.	46	110.0	24.0	46.8	12.5	4.5	--	1.5	.2	20.5	14.4	157
Tenn.	23	494.7	134.3	160.0	56.8	32.0	--	38.6	15.5	57.5	18.3	126
Texas	7	1,280.8	453.3	413.4	175.9	57.6	--	76.4	7.4	96.8	13.6	126
Utah	37	178.4	60.3	51.7	16.0	6.9	12.0	10.6	.3	20.6	21.5	177
Vt.	48	90.9	16.8	32.7	7.6	5.5	7.8	4.5	2.7	13.3	15.6	204
Va.	18	576.6	148.2	150.6	22.1	55.0	93.8	23.8	1.2	81.9	1.1	115
Wash.	10	802.8	233.2	162.5	100.7	49.7	49.9	86.2	19.5	101.1	12.5	229
W. Va.	28	360.1	96.3	79.7	36.5	15.2	26.9	59.1	12.3	34.1	6.5	133
Wisc.	16	626.8	134.2	157.4	41.6	43.3	--	73.9	.6	175.8	12.3	138
Wyo.	47	105.8	21.5	47.4	4.5	4.3	6.9	5.5	.8	14.9	10.7	290
TOTAL		\$32,018	\$8,097	\$7,644	\$3,225	\$2,340	\$860	\$4,265	\$728	\$4,859	10.5%	\$177.32

*Millions of dollars (columns may not add to totals because of rounding).

†Includes public safety, natural resources, non-highway transportation, housing and community redevelopment, employment security administration, general control, and unclassified items.

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

eight groups, as well as the percentage of expenditure increase or decrease from fiscal 1958 to fiscal 1959 and the per capita expenditures for each state (costs of debt redemption are excluded from both computations).

California's revenue for fiscal 1959 -- \$3.6 billion -- was more than that of any other state; California also spent more -- \$3.5 billion -- than any other state. Seven other states also took in more than \$1 billion in fiscal 1959 -- New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Texas, Illinois and Massachusetts -- while the same group, excluding Massachusetts, spent more than \$1 billion.

In both revenue and expenditure, Alaska ranked 50th, taking in only \$53 million and spending only \$50 million. Alaska also was the only state not to pay off any of its debt in fiscal 1959. Only two states -- Nevada and Arizona -- did not borrow any money during the fiscal year.

Indebtedness

Aggregate state indebtedness at the end of fiscal 1959 amounted to \$17.1 billion, a 10 percent increase over the \$15.5 billion indebtedness at the end of fiscal 1958.

New York's \$2.4 billion debt at the end of fiscal 1959 was larger than any other state, but California, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts each had debts in excess of \$1 billion. The states with the smallest debts at the end of fiscal 1959 were Nevada and Alaska (\$2.9 million).

Only 12 states reduced their debts during the fiscal year -- Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wyoming. North Dakota was most successful in reducing its debt, cutting it by 24.3 percent; Wyoming was second with a 15.3 percent reduction. Each of the other 10 states reduced its debt by 7 percent or less.

Trends

The financial operations of states have increased steadily since 1955. Each item, except for one, within the revenue and spending categories showed a rise during the fiscal 1958-1959 period. Liquor store expenditures, which fell by 1 percent during that period, was the only exception.

Insurance trusts showed a large expansion during the 1955-1959 period. Revenues from trusts increased by \$1.1 billion to \$3.6 billion while expenditures increased by \$1.8 billion. Insurance trust programs include employee retirement, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, sickness insurance and other social insurance programs. Expenditures cover payments made under the programs and revenues come from payments by individuals and interest received from investments. The cost of operating the programs are not included in expenditures.

State Expenditures and Revenues, Fiscal 1955-1959

CHART III		Amount (in millions) ¹					Percent of Increase, Decrease 1958-1959	Per Capita 1959 ²
Category		1959	1958	1957	1956	1955		
EXPENDITURES								
Debt Redemption		\$ 728	\$ 619	\$ 670	\$ 524	\$ 550	17.6%	\$ 4.12
General Expenditures		26,165	23,537	21,086	18,857	17,176	11.2	148.16
(1) Education		8,097	7,325	6,553	5,679	5,066	10.5	45.86
(2) Highways		7,644	6,674	5,957	5,351	4,810	15.5	43.42
(3) Public Welfare		3,225	2,949	2,770	2,672	2,647	9.4	18.33
(4) Health & Hospital		2,340	2,151	1,905	1,602	1,463	8.8	13.26
(5) Public Safety		730	675	593	527	476	8.1	4.32
(6) Other		4,129	3,763	3,308	3,026	2,714	9.7	22.97
Liquor Stores		860	869	836	845	770	-1.0	4.90
Insurance Trust		4,265	3,675	2,313	1,984	2,411	16.1	24.26
TOTAL		\$32,018	\$28,700	\$24,905	\$22,210	\$20,907	11.6%	\$181.44
REVENUES								
Borrowing		\$ 2,302	\$ 2,271	\$ 1,502	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,155	1.4%	\$ 12.81
Liquor Stores		1,085	1,058	1,065	1,019	962	2.6	6.18
Insurance Trust		3,646	3,361	3,209	2,791	2,511	8.5	20.68
General Revenue		24,613	21,772	20,382	18,389	16,194	13.0	139.29
(1) Taxes		15,959	14,919	14,531	13,375	11,597	7.0	90.29
(2) Intergovernmental		6,291	4,764	3,928	3,296	2,989	32.6	35.62
Federal		5,924	4,462	3,500	3,027	2,762	32.8	33.54
Local		367	302	428	269	226	21.5	2.08
(3) Other		2,363	2,089	1,923	1,718	1,608	13.1	13.38
TOTAL		\$31,646	\$28,462	\$26,158	\$24,320	\$21,821	10.5%	\$178.96

¹ Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. Hawaii and Alaska included in 1959 figures only.

² Based on estimated population on July 1, 1959.

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

¹ Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. Hawaii and Alaska included in 1959 figures only.

² Based on estimated population on July 1, 1959.

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

REPORT ON CATHOLIC VOTE QUESTION IN DEMOCRATIC RACE

The question of the "Catholic vote" -- whether it influenced the Wisconsin primary in favor of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), or whether an allegedly bigoted "Protestant vote" may cause the defeat of Kennedy in the May 10 West Virginia primary -- has become an important issue of the Democratic race for the Presidential nomination. (Weekly Report p. 610, 685)

Kennedy April 21 made a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors attacking the introduction of a religious issue into the campaign, saying that he was not appealing to any "so-called Catholic vote" and that he doubted whether any such vote exists. Congressional Quarterly reprints below the entire text of Kennedy's address.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy's opponent in the West Virginia primary, also addressed himself to the religious question in remarks before the editors conference April 21, also appearing below. Humphrey stated he did not want the religious issue "to create deep and dangerous divisions among Americans" and that he did not believe it was an important issue in the West Virginia primary.

In an address before the editors April 23, Vice President Richard M. Nixon addressed himself briefly to the religious question. Excerpts from his remarks appear on page 714)

1956 Debate Recalled

In 1956 Kennedy and Humphrey were engaged in another race -- at that time for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination, which eventually went to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Recent discussion has referred to Kennedy and Humphrey 1956 position papers on the same religious issue.

Before the convention Kennedy supporters, reportedly under the direction of Kennedy's principal policy adviser, Theodore C. Sorensen, prepared a memorandum which asserted that there was a "Catholic vote" and that it could assure the victory of the Democratic ticket with Adlai E. Stevenson for President if a Catholic were nominated for Vice President. The memorandum was prepared for and distributed by Connecticut state Democratic chairman John Bailey, a close adviser and supporter of Kennedy.

Shortly after circulation of the Bailey memorandum, another memorandum, doubting the effectiveness of the Catholic vote to swing the election, was prepared by supporters of Humphrey and distributed by political analyst Louis Bean.

Starting on page 714, this report reprints a summary of the memoranda on the Catholic vote question distributed by Kennedy and Humphrey supporters in 1956.

A Kennedy spokesman told CQ April 21 that the Bailey paper was not an attempt to win Kennedy the Vice Presidential nomination because of his Roman Catholicism, but rather an attempt to answer critics who said that Kennedy as the Vice Presidential candidate would harm the 1956

Democratic ticket because of his religion. (Kennedy spokesmen also referred to Kennedy's March 3, 1959 interview in Look for an explanation of his views on the religious question).

For a Congressional Quarterly analysis of the effect of the "Catholic vote" on an election, see the study of the vote in the 1958 Minnesota Senate election in which incumbent Sen. Edward J. Thye (R), a Lutheran, was defeated by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D), a Catholic. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1210). Conclusions of that study: McCarthy's religion appeared to help him more than it hurt him; McCarthy won some Catholic votes that another Democratic candidate might have lost; conversely, but less certainly, McCarthy may have driven away a limited number of Lutheran votes which a non-Catholic might have captured; and although there is evidence of a religious influence in the voting, it is to be measured at most in the swing of 2 to 3 percentage points.

Kennedy's Position

Following is the text of Kennedy's April 21 address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors:

I have decided, in view of current press reports, that it would be appropriate to speak with you today about what has widely been called "the religious issue" in American politics. The phrase covers a multitude of meanings. There is no religious issue in the sense that any of the major candidates differ on the role of religion in our political life. Every Presidential contender, I am certain, is dedicated to the separation of church and state, to the preservation of religious liberty, to an end to religious bigotry, and to the total independence of the officeholder from any form of ecclesiastical dictation.

Nor is there any real issue in the sense that any candidate is exploiting his religious affiliation. No one's candidacy, by itself, raises a religious issue. And I believe it is inaccurate to state that my "candidacy created the issue" -- that, because I am replying to the Bigots, I am now "running on the religious issue in West Virginia" -- or that my statements in response to interrogation are "fanning the controversy." I am not "trying to be the first Catholic President", as some have written. I happen to believe I can serve my nation as President -- and I also happen to have been born a Catholic.

Nor am I appealing, as is too often claimed, to a so-called Catholic vote. Even if such a vote exists -- which I doubt -- I want to make one thing clear again: I want no votes solely on account of my religion. Any voter, Catholic or otherwise, who feels another candidate would be a superior President should support that candidate. I do not want any vote cast for me for such illogical reasons.

Neither do I want anyone to support my candidacy merely to prove this nation is not bigoted -- and that a Catholic can be elected President. I have never suggested that those opposed to me are thereby anti-Catholic. There are ample legitimate grounds for supporting other candidates -- (though I will not, of course, detail them here). Nor have I ever suggested that the Democratic Party is required to nominate me or face a Catholic revolt in November. I do not believe that to be true -- I cannot believe our convention would act on such a premise -- and I do believe that a majority of Americans of every faith will support the Democratic nominee, whoever he is.

What, then, is the so-called religious issue in American politics today? It is not, it seems to me, my actual religious convictions -- but a misunderstanding of what those convictions actually are. It is not the actual existence of religious voting blocs -- but a suspicion that such voting blocs may exist. And when we deal with such public fears and suspicions, the American press has a very grave responsibility.

I know the press did not create this religious issue. My religious affiliation is a fact -- religious intolerance is a fact. And the proper role of the press is to report all facts that are a matter of public interest.

But the press has a responsibility, I think you will agree, which goes far beyond a reporting of the facts. It goes beyond lofty editorials deploring intolerance. For my religion is hardly, in this critical year of 1960, the dominant issue of our time. It is hardly the most important criterion -- or even a relevant criterion -- on which the American people should make their choice for Chief Executive. And the press, while not creating the issue, will largely determine whether or not it does become dominant -- whether it is kept in perspective -- whether it is considered objectively -- whether needless fears and suspicions are stilled instead of aroused.

The members of the press should report the facts as they find them. They should describe the issues as they see them. But they should beware, it seems to me, of either magnifying this issue or oversimplifying it. They should beware of ignoring the vital issues of this campaign, while filling their pages with analyses that cannot be proven, with statements that cannot be documented and with an emphasis which cannot be justified.

I spoke in Wisconsin, for example, on farm legislation, foreign policy, defense, civil rights and several dozen other issues. The people of Wisconsin seemed genuinely interested in these addresses. But I rarely found them reported in the press -- except when they were occasionally sandwiched in between descriptions of my hand-shaking, my theme-song, family haircut and, inevitably, my religion.

At almost every stop in Wisconsin I invited questions -- and the questions came -- on price supports, labor unions, disengagement, taxes and inflation. But these sessions were rarely reported in the press except when one topic was discussed: religion. One article, for example, supposedly summing the primary up in advance, mentioned the word Catholic 20 times in 15 paragraphs -- not mentioning even once dairy farms, disarmament, labor legislation or any other issue. And on the Sunday before the Primary, the Milwaukee Journal featured a map of the state, listing county by county the relating strength of three types of votes -- Democrats, Republicans and Catholics.

In West Virginia, it is the same story. As reported in yesterday's Washington Post, the great bulk of West Virginians paid very little attention to my religion -- until they read repeatedly in the nation's press that this was the decisive issue in West Virginia. There are many serious problems in that state -- problems big enough to dominate any campaign -- but religion is not one of them.

I do not think that religion is the decisive issue in any state. I do not think it should be. I do not think it should be made to be. And recognizing my own responsibilities in that regard, I am hopeful that you will recognize yours also.

For the past months and years, I have answered almost daily inquiries from the press about the religious issue. I want to take this opportunity to turn the tables -- and to raise some questions for your thoughtful consideration.

First: Is the religious issue a legitimate issue in this campaign? There is only one legitimate question underlying all the rest: would you, as President of the United States, be responsive in any way to ecclesiastical pressures or obligations of any kind that might in any fashion influence or interfere with your conduct of that office in the national interest? I have answered that question many times. My answer was -- and is -- "NO".

Once that question is answered, there is no legitimate issue of my religion. But there are, I think, legitimate questions of public policy -- of concern to religious groups which no one should feel bigoted about raising, and to which I do not object to answering. But I do object to being the only candidate required to answer those questions.

Federal assistance to parochial schools, for example, is a very legitimate issue actually before the Congress. I am opposed to it. I believe it is clearly unconstitutional. I voted

against it on the Senate floor this year, when offered by Senator Morse. But interestingly enough, I was the only announced candidate in the Senate who did so. (Nevertheless I have not yet charged my opponents with taking orders from Rome.)

An Ambassador to the Vatican could conceivably become a real issue again. I am opposed to it, and said so long ago. But even though it was last proposed by a Baptist President, I know of no other candidate who has been even asked about this matter.

The prospects of any President ever receiving for his signature a bill providing foreign aid funds for birth control are very remote indeed. It is hardly the major issue some have suggested. Nevertheless I have made it clear that I would neither veto nor sign such a bill on any basis except what I considered to be the public interest, without regard to my private religious views. I have said the same about bills dealing with censorship, divorce, our relations with Spain or any other subject.

These are legitimate inquiries about real questions which the next President may conceivably have to face. But these inquiries ought to be directed equally to all candidates. I have made it clear that I strongly support -- out of conviction as well as Constitutional obligation -- the guarantees of religious equality provided by the First Amendment -- and I ask only that these same guarantees be extended to me.

Secondly: Can we justify analyzing voters as well as candidates strictly in terms of their religion? I think the voters of Wisconsin objected to being categorized simply as either Catholics or Protestants in analyzing their political choices. I think they objected to being accosted by reporters outside of political meetings and asked one question only -- their religion -- not their occupation or education or philosophy or income -- only their religion.

And I think they had a right to object. The flood of post-primary analyses on the so-called "Catholic vote" and "Protestant vote" -- carefully shaped to conform with their authors' pre-primary predictions -- would never be published in any competent statistical journal.

Only this week, I received a very careful analysis of the Wisconsin results. It conclusively shows two significant patterns of bloc voting: I ran strongest in those areas where the average temperature in January was 20 degrees or higher, and poorest in those areas where it was 14 degrees or lower -- and that I ran well in the beech tree and basswood counties and not so well among the hemlock and pine.

Anyone who thinks these trends are merely coincidences of no relevance has never tried to campaign in Wisconsin in January. In any event, this analysis is being rushed to West Virginia, where I am assured that the winter is less severe and the basswood are abundant. It has been suggested, however, that to offset my apparent political handicaps I may have to pick a running-mate from Maine or, preferably, Alaska.

The facts of the matter are that this analysis stands up statistically much better than all the so-called analyses of the religious vote. And so do analyses of each county based on their distance from the Minnesota border, the length of their Democratic tradition and their inclusion in my campaign itinerary. I carried some areas with large proportions of voters who are Catholics -- and I lost some. I carried some areas where Protestants predominate -- and I lost some.

It is true that I ran well in cities -- and large numbers of Catholics live in cities. But so do union members and older voters and veterans and chess fans and basswood lovers. To say my support in the cities is due only to the religion of the voters is incapable of proof and an unfair indictment of their political maturity.

Of those Catholics who voted for me, how many did so on grounds of my religion -- how many because they felt my opponent was too radical -- how many because they resented the attacks on my record -- how many because they were union members -- how many for some other reason? I do not know. And the facts are that no one knows.

For voters are more than Catholics, Protestants or Jews. They make up their minds for many diverse reasons, good and bad. To submit the candidates to a religious test is unfair enough -- to apply it to the voters themselves is divisive, degrading and wholly unwarranted.

Third and finally: Is there any justification for applying special religious tests to one office only: the Presidency? Little or no attention was paid to my religion when I took the oath as Senator in 1953 -- as a Congressman in 1947 -- or as a Naval officer in 1941. Members of my faith abound in public office at every level except the White House. What is there about the Presidency that justifies this constant emphasis upon a candidate's religion and that of his supporters?

The Presidency is not, after all, the British Crown, serving a dual capacity in both church and state. The President is not elected to be protector of the faith -- or guardian of the public morals. His attendance at church on Sunday should be his business alone, not a showcase for the nation.

On the other hand, we are in no danger of a one-man Constitutional upheaval. The President, however intent he may be on subverting our institutions, cannot ignore the Congress -- or the voters -- or the courts. And our highest court, incidentally, has a long history of Catholic Justices, none of whom, as far as I know, was ever challenged on the fairness of his Rulings on sensitive church-state issues.

Some may say we treat the Presidency differently because we have had only one previous Catholic candidate for President. But I am growing weary of that term. I am not the Catholic candidate for President. I do not speak for the Catholic Church on issues of public policy -- and no one in that Church speaks for me. My record on aid to education, aid to Tito, the Conant nomination and other issues has displeased some prominent Catholic clergymen and organizations; and it has been approved by others. The fact is that the Catholic Church is not a monolith -- it is committed in this country to the principles of individual liberty -- and it has no claim over my conduct as a public officer sworn to do the public interest.

So I hope we can see the beginning of the end of references to me as "the Catholic candidate" for President. Do not expect me to explain or defend every act or statement of every Pope or priest, in this country or some other, in this century or the last -- and that includes the Mayor of Dijon.

I have tried to examine with you today the press' responsibility in meeting this religious issue. The question remains: what is my responsibility? I am a candidate. The issue is here. Two alternatives have been suggested:

(1) The first suggestion is that I withdraw to avoid a "dangerous religious controversy"; and accept the Vice Presidential nomination in order to placate the so-called Catholic vote.

I find that suggestion highly distasteful. It assumes the worst about a country which prides itself on being more tolerant and better educated than it was in 1928. It assumes that Catholics are a pawn on the political chess-board, moved hither and yon, and somehow "bought off" by the party putting in the second-spot a Catholic whom the party barred from the top. And it forgets, finally, that such a performance would have an effect on our image abroad as well as our self-respect here at home.

Are we going to admit to the world that a Jew can be elected Mayor of Dublin, a Protestant can be chosen Foreign Minister of France, a Moslem can serve in the Israeli Parliament -- but a Catholic cannot be President of the United States? Are we to tell Chancellor Adenauer, for example, that we want him risking his all on our front-lines; but that -- if he were an American -- we would never entrust him with our Presidency -- nor would we accept our distinguished guest, Gen. DeGaulle? Are we to admit to the world -- worse still, are we to admit to ourselves -- that one-third of our population is forever barred from the White House?

So I am not impressed by those pleas that I settle for the Vice Presidency in order to avert a religious spectacle. Surely those who believe it dangerous to elect a Catholic as President will not want him to serve as Vice President, a heart-beat away from the office.

(2) The alternative is to proceed with the primaries, the convention and the election. If there is bigotry in the country, then so be it -- there is bigotry. If that bigotry is too great to permit the fair consideration of a Catholic who has made clear his complete independence and his complete dedication to separation of church and state, then we ought to know it.

But I do not believe that this is the case. I believe the American people are more concerned with a man's views and abilities than with the church to which he belongs. I believe

that the founding fathers meant it when they provided in Article VI of the Constitution that there should be no religious test for public office -- a provision that brought not one dissenting vote, only the comment of Roger Sherman that it was surely unnecessary in view of the liberality prevailing in each state. And I believe that the American people mean to adhere to those principles today.

But regardless of the political outcome, this issue is here to be faced. It is my job to face it frankly and fully. And it is your job to face it fairly, in perspective and in proportion.

I am confident that the press and other media of this country will recognize their responsibilities in this area -- to refute falsehood, to inform the ignorant, and to concentrate on the issues, the real issues, in this hour of the nation's peril.

Humphrey's Position

Following are excerpts from Humphrey's April 21 address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors:

As you know, I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. If the American people find me worthy, I hope to be nominated and elected.

There is no higher elective post in the world -- no greater honor -- no heavier responsibility. I say this because leadership of the American people today carries with it great responsibilities to all of mankind. Yet, great as this challenge and this honor may be, there are circumstances under which I would not wish to be either candidate or President. I would not want to pursue this campaign if I were to create deep and dangerous divisions among Americans on the issue of religion. I would not want to be President if it meant that my own Party might be torn apart on this extraneous issue. I would not want to receive the vote of any American because my opponent worships in a particular church, whatever that church may be.

Nor would I want to receive the vote of any American simply because he is of the same faith as I.

It is alien to our American traditions for any man's qualification for public office to be judged on the basis of his religious affiliation.

Indeed, Governor Al Smith was nominated by my Party for President without reference to his faith, either as an asset or a handicap. He was nominated, as he deserved to be, on the basis of his record in public life.

One hundred and seventy years ago this country was founded on certain well-defined democratic principles. One of these principles was that neither religious prejudice nor religious preference has any place in American politics.

My own record and deep convictions are clear evidence of my devotion to the basic principles of American democracy. Indeed, my dedication to equal rights for all Americans, whatever their race is frequently though erroneously cited as a reason why I cannot be nominated by my Party. I am just as fully dedicated to equal rights for Americans of all creeds and national origins.

I restate these obvious truths because the issue of religion has been raised. Some people have raised it, I assume, to help my opponent and to hurt me; others to hurt him and to help me.

Both these misuses of religion grievously offend Judaic-Christian and democratic principles. The only tests that may properly be applied to any candidate are those relating to integrity, ability, experience, judgment, and dedication to democratic institutions and constitutional government.

No one should maintain, I believe, that any candidate be nominated simply because he would obtain the support of voters of his own faith -- nor should he be denied the nomination because people of other faiths might vote against him. Both of these intrusions of denominational preference into politics threaten the very fabric which binds our nation together. The issue must be faced squarely, for the sake of our national well-being. My statement has been made in that spirit.

Now let me turn to West Virginia -- and, in justice to that state, speak of the wide and distressing gap between what is real and what has been widely reported throughout the country.

The senior editor of a national news magazine wrote this week that "the same anti-Catholic prejudice that cost Alfred

E. Smith the state in November 1928, was boiling up in West Virginia." Actually, West Virginia had voted Republican in Presidential elections ever since its origin as a state, and only went Democratic when the great depression hit it in the early 30's. If West Virginians were prejudiced, it was for Republicans and against Democrats.

In the Democratic primary of 1928, Governor Smith, a declared opponent of prohibition, running in predominantly Protestant, bone-dry West Virginia, scored a comfortable victory in a vigorously contested election.

The nation should know this through the nation's press. I suspect that there may be some Catholics in West Virginia who won't vote for me because I am a Protestant, and that there may be some Protestants who will not vote for my opponent because he is Catholic. But, in 1960 as in 1928, these few irresponsible votes will not decide the election.

I am confident from my many conversations with people in West Virginia, that in the May 10th primary, the vast majority will again vote for the candidate they consider best qualified to shoulder the responsibilities of the Presidency. They will not determine their political choice on the basis of where either of us attend church....

West Virginia is contributing more than its share to solving this most urgent...(desegregation) problem. Like the nation, it has a long way to go -- but it is well on the road and headed in the right direction.

In this struggle, the West Virginia press has played a constructive role. It did not retreat behind that cold wall of objectivity which helps deaden human compassion in our society. It avoided the sensationalism that too often fans the flames of bigotry. It spoke up calmly and courageously for the dignity of man.

Few newspapers in this country speak out as forth-rightly on human equality as the Charleston Gazette, the state's largest daily.

Now pause a moment and ask yourself this question -- have you seen any of this good news in the recent reports of some of our syndicated political writers? Indeed, many thoughtful observers are disturbed -- and deeply concerned -- about the role the press has played in the explosive issue of politics and religion as it has entered the campaign in West Virginia and earlier in Wisconsin.

Let me cite two respected journalists out of many who have spoken out on this subject. Theodore H. White, in the April 13 issue of the Saturday Review, had this to say:

"Few, if any, out-of-state journalists could have left Milwaukee on the gray and overcast Wednesday morning following the Kennedy-Humphrey primary without concern over their own role in the dramatic last days of the contest. For, when they came to Wisconsin, it was a state of easy and decent tolerance; when they left, it was perplexed and divided. The divisions of origin and religion were, of course, always there. But how much we collectively did to exacerbate and amplify them is the heart of a question that may be of central importance to the Presidential politics of 1960."

Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post has written in much the same spirit this very week. Every member of the profession of journalism, indeed every person in public life, should give these observations sober, thoughtful consideration.

I know that, for you editors, choice is necessary and inevitable. You must choose what stories should be written, how they should be written, and whether they should be played up or down. I would suggest, in all humility, that fanning the flames of racial or religious prejudice -- however unwittingly -- is highly dangerous in a society based on the dignity of man. I would suggest that religious labelling is as undesirable as racial labelling.

Let's talk program, and quit exploring prejudices.

One last brief note on politics. I have examined the West Virginia primary law. I note that it provides for write-in candidates.

I would suggest to Senator Robert Byrd, and to all other residents of West Virginia who have stated they support other candidates than Senator Humphrey or Senator Kennedy, that they write in their choice on their ballots.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that all of us can get on with the discussion of the real and the important issues of the 1960 campaign. That is precisely what I intend to do from this moment.

Nixon's Position

The following is excerpted from Nixon's April 23 address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors:

Is religion going to be an issue in this campaign?

The answer to that question, as you know, is that religion will be an issue exactly to the extent that the candidates and those who support them continue to make it an issue.

There is only one way that I can visualize religion being a legitimate issue in an American political campaign: That would be if one of the candidates for the Presidency had no religion whatever. While the candidates in this campaign have differences on other issues, they are all men who recognize and cherish, both in their personal and public lives, the religious and moral principles which are the very foundation of our American ideals. As far as I am concerned, this fact removes any excuse for continued discussion of a so-called religious issue in the campaign of 1960....

Kennedy-Humphrey 1956 Memoranda

The following is Congressional Quarterly's summary of the claims and counterclaims made in the 1956 memoranda by Kennedy and Humphrey supporters on the Catholic issue in the election. It must be noted that the figures and conclusions cited were not Congressional Quarterly's; they were those selected and prepared by persons interested in promoting the 1956 Vice Presidential candidacies of Kennedy and Humphrey.

The debate was divided into five major questions:

- Is there a Catholic vote?
- Where and how did Catholics vote in 1952, as compared to earlier years?
- Would a Catholic Vice Presidential candidate regain for the Democrats votes they lost in 1952?
- Would a Catholic cost the Democrats votes?
- How can the Democrats win the election?

Is there a Catholic Vote?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The voter surveys of Lazarsfeld and others (The People's Choice) demonstrated that the proportion of Catholics voting for Democrats or Republicans was more or less constant, regardless of whether the individual Catholic voter was poor or wealthy, rural or urban, Irish or Italian. They voted not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.... There is or can be a Catholic vote; and it is apparent that a well-known Catholic on the Democratic ticket would allocate to that ticket an extraordinarily large portion of that vote. It is important: Catholics constitute more than one out of every five eligible voters in the country...."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- The pro-Kennedy memorandum "states boldly that in 1952 Catholics 'voted not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.' It seemingly cites a few books as authorities, but none of these books actually supports that proposition.... According to Campbell (The Voter Decides), voter behavior is influenced primarily by economic status.... The same conclusion has been reached, perhaps without the benefit of a scientific survey, by leading Catholic writers.... The same position has been taken by official Catholic publications.... The fact of the matter is that all authorities on voting behavior, including practical politicians, agree that to the extent to which there is bloc voting on the basis of the voter's origin, it is voting along ethnic, not religious

lines. Voters of Irish descent indeed have some preference for a candidate of Irish descent. Voters of Italian descent may prefer a candidate of Italian descent. But this preference does not cut across ethnic lines. These facts of political life are well known to anyone who has ever worked on the job of getting out the vote. It is true, of course, that in the past most of the ethnic blocs which adhered to the Catholic religion voted Democratic, but the evidence shows that what held them to the Democratic party was not their faith but their status as poor, underprivileged city dwellers.... Catholics do not vote as Catholics."

Where, How Do Catholics Vote?

• KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The Catholic vote is far more important than its numbers because of its concentration in the key states and cities of the North. These are the pivotal states with large electoral votes, which vary as to their party support and several of which are inevitably necessary for a victory."

The Kennedy supporters prepared this table of 14 "key states" with a total electoral vote of 261 -- 266 electoral votes are needed to win.

State	Proportion of Catholics in Adult Population	Electoral Votes
New York	32%	45
Pennsylvania	29	32
Illinois	30	27
New Jersey	39	16
Massachusetts	50	16
Connecticut	49	8
Rhode Island	60	4
California	22	32
Michigan	24	20
Minnesota	24	11
Ohio	20	25
Wisconsin	32	12
Maryland	21	9
Montana	22	4

(Editor's Note: Revised figures are cited by James MacGregor Burns in his book, *John Kennedy: A Political Profile* (Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1959-60). Burns cited the Bailey paper, which he found in Kennedy's main office files, and 1959 interviews with Kennedy supporters who furnished him with Catholic voter percentages updated from 1956: "The Kennedy camp estimates, based on voting turnout, that the proportion of two-party vote in these states (those listed above, less Rhode Island and Montana) made up of Catholic voters is 57 percent in Massachusetts, 55 percent in Connecticut, 47 percent in New Jersey, 40 percent in New York, and so on down a descending scale to the lowest, 25 percent in Ohio. These dozen states have a total of 253 votes, with 269 needed to win....")

"The strength of the Catholic vote within these states is considerably increased by the findings...that Catholics consistently turn out to vote in greater proportion than non-Catholics....

"These are the key Democratic states where elections are won or lost.... Equally important are the major urban areas in these states and the concentration of Catholic voters in those areas.... The Catholic voters in each of these cities can usually determine the size of the

Democratic margin in those cities; the size of the Democratic margin in those cities usually determines whether these states go Democratic; and whether these states go Democratic usually determines whether the Democrats win the election....

"Are Catholics an important part of the Democratic party? Nationally, Catholics constituted about one-third of Truman's vote in 1948 and about 28 percent of Stevenson's in 1952; and their numbers are particularly significant in the Democratic parties of the states mentioned....

"Do Catholics normally vote Democratic? All polls confirm this statement, as they do the previous one.... Many Catholics, of course, are a part of that all-important independent vote, particularly in recent years....

"Are the Democrats losing the Catholics? Every analyst agrees they are. The Catholic Democratic vote was noticeably off in 1948 -- and showed a critical decline in 1952.... Gallup said only 34 percent of all Catholics considered themselves Republicans in 1950, but at least 44 percent voted for Eisenhower in 1952. Harris of the Roper organization said the following shifts were decisive in Eisenhower's election: Catholics in general, normally over 65 percent Democratic, went 47 percent for Ike....

"These shifters -- whom we shall call 'normally Democratic Catholics' -- constituted approximately 7 percent of Eisenhower total nationwide vote. Applying these figures to the Republican vote in the 14 key Catholic states, it becomes clear why the Democrats lost the election."

• HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- Did not directly dispute the pro-Kennedy memorandum's analysis of the location and distribution of Catholic votes, except to claim the Kennedy analysis "unjustifiably inflates the Catholic voting percentage in certain states. It does so by relying on Campbell's conclusion in 'The Voter Decides' that on a nationwide basis, Catholics turn out to vote in larger numbers than non-Catholics. But these national average figures are affected by the low turnout in the predominantly Protestant South.... In a state such as Connecticut, Catholics may turn out in smaller numbers than their population would indicate, as they have a larger number of non-citizens and as among recent immigrant groups women do not tend to vote."

The Humphrey supporters do dispute the conclusions drawn by the Kennedy supporters from their analysis of Catholic voting in 1952, as shown below in the section headed, How Can the Democrats win?

Can a Catholic Gain Democratic Votes?

• KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The possibilities of mobilizing the Catholic vote for a Catholic candidate have already been discussed. But further striking evidence is shown by the election of 1952, when Catholic candidates for Congressman, Senator and Governor ran consistently ahead of their party.... Had Stevenson run as well as Kennedy, Pastore, Roberts, Lausche and Mansfield, he would, of course, have won an additional 49 electoral votes."

• HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "If the Catholic Congressional candidates did, in fact, lead the ticket, was it because they are Catholics? (The pro-Kennedy) memorandum merely assumes that these Congressional candidates must have run ahead of the ticket because of their

religion. It does not furnish proof.... Such a causal relationship would be indicated if Catholic Congressional candidates ran ahead of the ticket and non-Catholic candidates did not, or if Catholic candidates ran better in Catholic areas than in non-Catholic areas.

"But the statistical evidence presented here shows: that most Congressmen, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, run ahead of the national ticket; that Catholic candidates do not run better in Catholic areas than they do in non-Catholic areas; that non-Catholics run as well as Catholics in Catholic areas....

"There is no demonstrable difference in the voting drawing power of Catholic candidates over non-Catholics when compared to the 1952 Stevenson vote....

"Incumbent Congressmen, as a rule, run better than the national ticket. Their religious affiliation is clearly irrelevant....

"The irrelevance of a candidate's religion is best demonstrated by Senator Kennedy's experience in the 1952 election in Massachusetts. According to the latest available statistics, 50.5 percent of the population of Massachusetts is of the Catholic faith. However, Catholics are not distributed evenly throughout the state. They vary from a low of 27.2 percent in Barnstable County to a high of 56.1 percent in Bristol County. How did Kennedy, a Catholic, fare in the counties if compared to Stevenson?

"The evidence shows that Kennedy obtained his largest margin over Stevenson, 13.1 percentage points, in the county with the smallest percentage of Catholics, Barnstable County.... It is thus clear that whatever Kennedy's special attraction to the voters may have been, it was not his Catholicism, for he did not run particularly strong in Catholic areas."

Would a Catholic Lose Votes?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "On March 11, 1955, in a Gallup Poll...nearly 7 out of 10 respondents said they would vote for a well-qualified Catholic nominated by their party for the Presidency itself, not the Vice Presidency. Of those who thought they would be opposed, a large share lived in the South -- and if one of three Democrats stayed home or voted Republican in the South due to a nominee's religious affiliation, few if any southern electoral votes would be lost, even though Democratic margins in several states might be diminished. A large share of the remainder were Republicans who would not support the Democratic ticket under any circumstances, elderly voters who do not constitute a sizable part of the electorate and usually vote Republican when they do, and northern 'liberals' who will certainly vote Democratic without regard to the Vice President's religion....

"How about Al Smith? The Al Smith myth is one of the falsest myths in politics.... 1928 was a Republican year, regardless of who was on either ticket.... Tammany and Prohibition were at issue far more than religion. The nation has changed since 1928. There are far more Catholics...and the nation is considerably more tolerant on religious matters.... Most important of all, and least known, is the fact that Al Smith helped the Democratic party far more than he hurt it.... Smith increased the Democratic vote by fantastic proportions in most states and particularly urban counties."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "It is true, as the memorandum points out, that with Al Smith at the head of the ticket, the Democratic party gained in Catholic areas.

But these areas were city areas and the Democratic gains in 1928 covered all city groups, including the substantial Jewish populations. 1928 marks the establishment of an economically-based coalition which was strengthened by Franklin D. Roosevelt and continued thereafter. If the coalition is being weakened, the weakening is not a religious reflection but an economic one....

"Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas (128 electoral votes).... Here maximum resistance to...(Kennedy's) Catholicism would be encountered. These are the states that split off in 1928. Hard to see John (Kennedy) making an appeal to rural populists as an urban Boston Irish Catholic....

"West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma (29 electoral votes). No appeal by John in any of these states -- urban, Boston, Irish Catholic no help, and quite possible a deterrent to winning back Oklahoma."

How Can the Democrats Win?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "Some will say, of course, that a Catholic Democratic Vice Presidential nominee could not recapture all of these Catholics who voted Republican in 1952, inasmuch as some of them had been solid Republicans for years. It is apparent, as discussed at the outset, that he could gain most of them. But assume he could get no more than those 'normally Democratic Catholics' who voted for Ike in 1952. He would still add 132 electoral votes to the Democratic column, enough when combined with the Solid South to provide a majority of electoral votes....

"If he brought into the Democratic fold only these normally Democratic Catholics who voted for Ike, he would probably swing New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Illinois -- for 132 electoral votes. If he also wins the votes of Catholics who shifted to the Republicans in 1948 or earlier, he could also swing New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maryland, Montana and maybe even New Hampshire -- for a total of 265 electoral votes (needed to win: 266). Thus Ike could and would be defeated....

"Has the Democratic era ended? Has the party permanently lost its political base among the Catholics and immigrants of the large northern cities that made a Democratic victory possible in 1940, 1944 and 1948? A Catholic Vice Presidential nominee could refashion this base as Al Smith did, and begin a new era of Democratic victories, without costing even the few electoral votes Smith did."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "It is sometimes urged that a Catholic, especially an Irish Catholic, be named Vice President to draw back into the fold some who have left in later years.... Survey Research Center studies show us that Catholic and Protestant voters left the party standard in 1952 in almost exactly the same proportions: one in five. The nomination of an Irish Catholic, it is suggested, would bring back the Catholics.

"Aside from what such a nomination would do to the Protestants...what could it promise Catholics? The Irish leadership has been challenged in almost every state in America....

"We assume there are undoubtedly middle-class Irish Catholic voters who did not return to the party in 1954 who might still be prepared to vote against Eisenhower and for Stevenson if John (Kennedy) is the Vice Presidential candidate. Not to assume there would be

some such persons is to ignore the political facts of life. But we must ask ourselves the relation of John's candidacy to the party nationally in these ways:

"Will non-Irish, Catholic groups...swing against Ike because an Irish candidate is the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate?

"How will the candidacy of an Irish Catholic for Vice President affect the party in Protestant areas...a host of states of rural non- (or even anti-) Catholic orientation. For a non-urban, pro-farm Catholic, maybe; but for an urban, Boston intellectual who so duplicates rather than complements Governor Stevenson, the prospects seem doubtful."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RESULTS

The Republicans maintained control of the 17th and 18th Pennsylvania Congressional Districts in special elections April 26.

17th District -- Herman T. Schneebeli (R), 53, Williamsport oil dealer and banker, defeated Dean R. Fisher (D) of Williamsport to win the seat of the late Rep. Alvin R. Bush (R). Schneebeli received 44,155 votes to 40,693 for Fisher, based on almost complete returns. Schneebeli's 52.0 winning percentage was less than Bush's 56.0 margin when he defeated Fisher in the 1958 election.

Schneebeli April 27 said organized labor spent large sums of money in an all-out attempt to elect Fisher.

18th District -- State senator Douglas H. Elliott (R), 38, of Chambersburg, vice president of Wilson College, defeated Robert M. Meyers (D) of Lewistown to win the seat of the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R). Almost complete returns gave Elliott 45,230 votes and Meyers 28,481 votes. Elliott's winning percentage of 61.4 was substantially higher than Simpson's 56.3 percent margin in 1958.

Elliott April 27 said the vote for him was a clear endorsement of Eisenhower Administration policies.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY RESULTS

In the April 26 Pennsylvania Presidential preference primary, Vice President Richard M. Nixon received a Republican vote almost equalling the 951,932 votes received by President Eisenhower in 1956. With 99 percent of the precincts reporting, the GOP totals stood:

Nixon	943,794	98.9%
Rockefeller (writeins)	10,255	1.1

On the Democratic side, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) was a heavy winner in an all-writen contest. The returns with 94 percent of the precincts reporting:

Kennedy	170,969	78.0%
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)	12,872	5.9
Adlai E. Stevenson	26,606	12.1
Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.)	6,179	2.8
Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)	2,649	1.2

The primary is not binding on convention delegates. (Weekly Report p. 634).

CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY RESULTS

All but one of Pennsylvania's incumbent Congressmen won renomination. Defeated in his bid for a second full term was Rep. John A. Lafore Jr. (R 13th District.) He was defeated by Richard S. Schweiker, a 33-year old Lansdale tile manufacturer, by a 5,624 vote margin.

The Congressional nominees, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*William A. Barrett	Michael Grasso Jr.
2	*Kathryn E. Granahan	Joseph C. Bruno
3	*James A. Byrne	Joseph P. Gorham
4	*Robert N.C. Nix	Clarence M. Smith
5	*William J. Green Jr.	James W. Gilmour
6	*Herman Toll	David O. Maxwell
7	Henry Gouley	*William H. Milliken Jr.
8	Donald V. Hock	*Willard S. Curtin
9	Howard H. Halsey	*Paul B. Dague
10	*Stanley A. Prokop	William W. Scranton
11	*Daniel J. Flood	Donald B. Ayers
12	William H. Deitman	*Ivor D. Fenton
13	Warren M. Ballard	Richard S. Schweiker
14	*George M. Rhodes	James H. Mantis
15	*Francis E. Walter	Woodrow A. Horn
16	Miles Albright	*Walter M. Mumma
17	Dean R. Fisher	*Herman T. Schneebeli
18	Robert M. Meyers	*Douglas H. Elliott
19	*James M. Quigley	George A. Goodling
20	Robert N. Hendershot	*James E. Van Zandt
21	*John H. Dent	William L. Batten
22	William D. Patton	*John P. Saylor
23	John H. Cartwright	*Leon H. Gavin
24	William C. Podbielski	*Carroll D. Kearns
25	*Frank M. Clark	Fred A. Obley
26	*Thomas E. Morgan	Bartley P. Osborne
27	Margaret Lee Walgren	*James G. Fulton
28	*William S. Moorhead	Arthur O. Sharron
29	Russell M. Douthett	*Robert J. Corbett
30	*Elmer J. Holland	Jerome M. Meyers

*Incumbent

MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon were the overwhelming choices of voters in their two parties in the April 26 Massachusetts Presidential primary. About 6 percent of the registered voters voted in the primary.

In an all writen vote, the Democratic totals were:

Kennedy	95,914	93.2%
Adlai E. Stevenson	4,505	4.4
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)	946	0.9
Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)	296	0.3
Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.)	414	0.4
Nixon	852	0.8

Republicans wrote in the following Presidential preferences:

Nixon	54,438	86.9%
Henry Cabot Lodge	578	0.9
Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.)	4,235	6.8
Kennedy	3,413	5.4

Democratic slates pledged to Kennedy prevailed over individual candidates who challenged them in four of the 14 Congressional districts. The Republican delegates did not run pledged to Nixon, but they are expected to support him at the convention.

MURRAY WITHDRAWAL

Veteran Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) April 28 announced he was withdrawing his candidacy for reelection and would retire at the expiration of his term Jan. 3, 1961. (Weekly Report p. 544)

W.VA. PRIMARY OUTLOOK

National interest is centered on the West Virginia Presidential preference primary, scheduled for May 10. Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) are engaged in a spirited contest which could have a decisive effect on Kennedy's chances of winning the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Humphrey April 12 said that Kennedy would be "well on the way to tying up the nomination" if he won the West Virginia race. But both Kennedy and Humphrey indicated their intention to stay in the race for the Democratic nomination, regardless of the West Virginia outcome.

West Virginia observers were hesitant to predict the outcome, though most gave Humphrey a slight edge two weeks before primary date. A New York Times survey of 24 West Virginia weekly newspaper editors, released April 24, reported 11 editors expected Humphrey to win, four anticipated a Kennedy victory and the others either thought the race too close to call or had no opinion.

As Kennedy and Humphrey inaugurated their West Virginia campaigns, they were presented with a situation far different from the one they both faced in the April 5 Wisconsin race. (Weekly Report p. 610) Differences:

- Unlike Wisconsin, West Virginia has a closed primary so that only Democrats can vote in the Democratic preference poll for President.

- The West Virginia preference vote is not binding on convention delegates, who will also be elected May 10. (For background on ground rules of the West Virginia primary, see Weekly Report p. 346). Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) is currently thought to have the best chance of receiving West Virginia's 25 votes at the Democratic National Convention, regardless of who wins the preference poll.

- Write-in votes are permitted.

- West Virginia, unlike Wisconsin, has a small farm population. The state has been chronically depressed ever since the Nation began turning from coal to oil as a primary energy source and automation began in mining and other key industries.

- Unlike Wisconsin, where Catholics number about 30 percent of the population, West Virginia has only about 5 percent Roman Catholic population.

- Kennedy has accepted Humphrey's challenge to debate and they have scheduled an hour-long television debate for May 4. The two candidates will be asked questions mailed in by the public. If arrangements can be worked out, the program will be carried by one or more of the national television networks.

In his April 19 acceptance of Humphrey's standing invitation to debate, Kennedy said: "In view of the way the campaign is evolving in West Virginia, I can't accept the current attacks without fighting back." Kennedy had refused to debate with Humphrey during the Wisconsin primary campaign. Kennedy said the change of tactics stemmed from his recognition that his Catholicism is "quite obviously hanging in everybody's mind". Kennedy also complained that backers of other Democratic Presidential candidates were ganging up on him in West Virginia, planning to instruct their backers to support Humphrey in order to kill off the Kennedy candidacy. "I'm running against everybody who doesn't want me for President, for one reason or another," Kennedy said. He referred to Humphrey as a man "who cannot be nominated now that he has been beaten in Wisconsin."

Humphrey April 12 denied that he was part of a stop-Kennedy movement. "My idea is to win," he said. "I hope it is not un-American, indecent or illegal to run against him." In a related development, Adlai E. Stevenson April 12 asked his supporters to dissociate themselves from any "stop-Kennedy" drive.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.), a supporter of Johnson's candidacy, denied April 21 that he was opposing Kennedy because of Kennedy's Catholicism. (Newspaper articles April 21 reported on Byrd's former connection with the Ku Klux Klan.) Byrd said he was opposed to Kennedy because he felt Kennedy "lacks the age and experience to be President in these perilous times". (Weekly Report p. 633)

Among the factors in Kennedy's decision to enter the West Virginia primary was a desire to demonstrate his vote-getting power in a predominantly Protestant state, according to a March 17 report in the New York Herald Tribune. The report said Kennedy had commissioned a West Virginia survey by the Louis Harris polling organization in January, which indicated Kennedy would win West Virginia with 70 percent of the vote against 30 percent for Humphrey. (Harris' breakdown: Catholics for Kennedy over Humphrey, 92 percent to 8 percent; Protestants for Kennedy over Humphrey, 67 percent to 33 percent).

Widespread reports of growing Protestant opposition to a Catholic Presidential nominee were factors in bringing about Kennedy's sharp change in tactics. (See p. 711 for Kennedy's April 21 address on the Catholic vote question)

The survey of West Virginia editors reported many editors had observed a reaction in favor of Kennedy among Protestants because they felt he was the target of unfair manifestations of anti-Catholicism.

A factor aiding Humphrey was the report from Washington that John L. Lewis would like to see Kennedy defeated in the primary. The United Mine Workers, however, are officially neutral in the campaign.

Both Kennedy and Humphrey called repeatedly for increased federal aid for depressed West Virginia as they campaigned across the state. Kennedy April 20 said the Eisenhower Administration had failed to make more and better surplus foods available to the needy in the United States while shipping more desirable foodstuffs abroad under the surplus food disposal program (PL 480). A Democratic Administration would see to it that people in this country who depend on surplus food would "receive a diet of real substance and variety," Kennedy said.

Humphrey referred repeatedly to the poor circumstances of his own youth, saying he could really understand the plight of the needy. Humphrey said he was the only Democratic nominee who was not a millionaire, and warned about the danger of rich men "buying" elections.

GOVERNMENTAL, CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY

Three prominent Democrats are seeking their party's gubernatorial nomination: Attorney General W. W. Barron of Elkins; State Treasurer Orel Skeen of Ripley; and Hulett C. Smith, Democratic state chairman. Barron is thought to have a clear edge in a spirited contest. On the Republican side, ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R 1943-49; 1957-59) is given a slight edge over Harold Neely, director of state institutions, in a primary battle for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D) is unopposed in the Democratic primary to succeed himself, and Gov. Cecil H. Underwood (R) is unopposed for the GOP Senate nomination.

All incumbent Congressmen are expected to win renomination without difficulty. Favored to win the 4th District GOP Congressional nomination to oppose one-term Rep. Ken Hechler (D) is Clyde Pinson of Huntington.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Steven D. Narick	*Arch A. Moore Jr.
2	*Harley O. Staggers	Stanley R. Cox Jr.
3	*Cleveland M. Bailey	Charles J. Whiston
4	*Ken Hechler	James M. Knowles Jr.
	Nye King	F. H. Mansfield
5	*Elizabeth Kee	Mrs. E. Wyatt Payne
6	*John M. Slack Jr.	Clyde Pinson
		L. M. LaFollette
		George W. King

*Incumbent

NEBRASKA PRIMARY OUTLOOK

The Nebraska Presidential, Senatorial, Congressional and gubernatorial primary is scheduled for May 10.

In the preference vote for President, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) is the sole Democratic entrant. There are no entries in the GOP preference poll. Voters may write in their Presidential choices, however.

Delegates to the national conventions will also be selected in the primary. The only contests of interest are on the Republican side, where there are two to three times as many delegate candidates as delegate posts. State Senator Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, renowned for his nomination of a fictional Joe Smith for Vice President at the 1956 Republican National Convention, has filed for a delegate post and added interest to the primary by his announced intention of nominating New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) at the convention.

With the exception of Carpenter, if he is elected, most of the GOP delegates are expected to support Nixon at the convention. The Democratic delegation will not necessarily support Kennedy at the convention, even though he is the sole entry in the preference voting. Nebraska delegations often disregard results of the Presidential preference vote. (Weekly Report p. 345)

In the Senatorial primary, Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R) is unopposed on the Republican side. Leading candidate for the Democratic nomination is Gov. Ralph G. Brooks (D), whose election in 1958 was one of the biggest upsets of the year. Brooks suffered a light stroke in 1959, and the effect of his health on his ability to campaign in 1960 is still in doubt. Strongest opponent to Brooks for the Senatorial nomination is Clair A. Callen, Odell merchant and former House candidate. Two relatively unknown figures, Albert Baker and Mike F. Kracher of Omaha, are also entered in the Democratic primary.

There are spirited primary contests for both parties' gubernatorial nominations. On the Democratic side Robert B. Conrad of Genoa, executive assistant to the Governor, is considered the clear favorite, though he is receiving strong opposition from Frank B. Morrison, Lincoln lawyer and head of an anti-organization Democratic group. Other Democratic candidates, who are given little chance, are Charles A. Bates of Lincoln and Tony Mangiamelli of Omaha.

There are three significant Republican gubernatorial candidates: Carpenter (see above); State Senator John R. Cooper of Humboldt; and Mrs. Hazel Abel, 71, of Lincoln, who served briefly as a U.S. Senator on an interim appointment in 1954. Carpenter has been waging a colorful

campaign, but Cooper is given a good chance of emerging the victor. Other GOP gubernatorial candidates are state senator Dwain Williams of Broken Bow, Del Leinemann of Lincoln and George H. Ramsey of Lincoln.

In Congressional primaries, all incumbents are expected to win renomination without difficulty. Favored to win the 1st District Democratic nomination to face Rep. Phil Weaver (R) in November is Gerald T. Whelan of Hastings. In the 2nd District Joseph V. Benesch, who ran once before for the post, is favored to win the Democratic nomination to oppose Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R).

There are spirited Republican primary contests for the 3rd and 4th District Congressional nominations. In 1958 both seats went Democratic for the first time in many years. Leading candidates for the nomination to oppose Rep. Larry Brock (D 3rd District) are Loran Schmit, David City farmer and former young Republican leader in Nebraska, and West Point businessman Ralph F. Beermann, who has been waging an active campaign.

Dave Martin, Kearney lumberman and former Republican state chairman, is favored to win his party's nomination to oppose Rep. Donald F. McGinley (D) in the 4th District.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Gerald T. Whelan William F. Blockwitz	*Phil Weaver Hans F. Thorne Ralph S. Smith Leonard L. Larson Kathleen A. Foote
2	Joseph V. Benesch James E. Donahue Leo Goodkind Jr. Gerald Schwartz	*Glenn Cunningham
3	*Larry Brock	Loran Schmit Kenneth H. Beckenhauer Ralph F. Beermann Merle A. Haynes
4	*Donald F. McGinley	Dave Martin Monroe Bixler Howard Franklin Eby Andrew K. Parkansky

*Incumbent

WISCONSIN SPENDING

The Wisconsin Secretary of State April 20 announced these spending figures for the recent Wisconsin Presidential primary:

Eleven clubs in support of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) spent \$99,221. Twelve clubs in support of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) spent \$68,770. Reports of spending in support of Vice President Richard M. Nixon were not complete but showed \$6,025 spent in his behalf.

Wisconsin law does not require expense statements from the candidates themselves. A Kennedy spokesman April 26 said the committees' spending covered the candidate's expenses in the state except for the costs of his private plane. A spokesman for Humphrey April 27 called the figures "meaningless" since they did not include any spending from out of state. He said most of Humphrey's television time was purchased by the national office. The Humphrey organization expects to release a full report of total spending in the Wisconsin campaign soon "although it is not required," he said.

TEXAS PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Texas holds its Democratic Senatorial, gubernatorial and Congressional primary May 10. Republicans nominate statewide candidates, if any, at their May 30 convention and Congressional candidates in county or district conventions May 14 or May 28.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D), considered a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is an unopposed candidate for nomination for a third Senate term. It is not yet known whether Republicans will nominate a candidate against Johnson.

Gov. Price Daniel (D) is a heavy favorite for renomination over Jack Cox, former director of Freedom in Action, a conservative Texas political action group.

Two incumbent Democratic Congressmen face serious opposition in the primary:

- 6th District -- Rep. Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, is engaged in a close, bitter race with state senator William T. Moore of Bryan, and Texas observers are reluctant to predict the winner. Moore supporters have attacked Teague for his introduction of legislation permitting tax deductions for lobby expenses. (Weekly Report p. 572) Teague forces have criticized Moore for acting as an attorney for insurance companies while he was in the state senate.

- 7th District -- Rep. John Dowdy faces primary opposition from William H. Crook, a Baptist minister from Nacogdoches, who has charged Dowdy with insufficient activity to encourage industry in the district. Dowdy has returned to the district and campaigned actively, and is now believed to have a slight edge over Crook.

All other incumbent Congressmen are favored for renomination. The Democratic primary candidates, district-by-district:

- 1 *Wright Patman
- 2 *Jack Brooks
- 3 *Lindley Beckworth
- 4 *Sam Rayburn
- 5 Joe Pool
- Incumbent: Bruce Alger (R)
- 6 *Olin E. Teague
- William T. Moore
- 7 *John Dowdy
- William H. Crook
- 8 *Albert Thomas
- 9 *Clark W. Thompson
- 10 *Homer Thornberry
- 11 *W.R. Poage
- 12 *James C. Wright Jr.
- 13 *Frank Ikard
- 14 *John Young
- Dudley T. Dougherty
- 15 *Joe M. Kilgore
- John E. Westburg
- 16 *J.T. Rutherford
- 17 *Omar Burleson
- Roy Skaggs
- Robert Wagstaff
- 18 *Walter Rogers
- Arthur Glover
- 19 *George H. Mahon
- 20 *Paul J. Kilday
- 21 *O.C. Fisher
- 22 *Bob Casey

*Incumbent

N.M. PRIMARY OUTLOOK

New Mexico holds its Senatorial, Congressional and gubernatorial primary May 10.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D), seeking a third term, is expected to win renomination easily over Mac J. Fieldhake of Santa Fe, N. Tito Quintana of Albuquerque and James P. Speer II of Santa Fe. Favored for the Republican Senatorial nomination is Joseph Rendon of Albuquerque, a former fruit grower in Latin America. Other candidates for the GOP nomination are William F. Cowles of Santa Fe and Frederic W. Airy of Albuquerque.

Gov. John Burroughs (D) seeks renomination for a second term, and is considered to have a definite edge over his primary opponents despite the fact that he has been at odds with organized labor and the Democratic faction led by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D). Principal opponent to Burroughs is Joseph A. Bursey of Santa Fe, who ran second to Burroughs in the 1958 primary. A third candidate is Thomas E. Holland of Albuquerque.

On the Republican side, ex-Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R 1951-55; 1957-59) is considered a likely primary winner over Paul Robinson, Albuquerque lawyer and county district attorney.

Both of New Mexico's two Congressmen are elected at large. In the Democratic primary for the first seat, Rep. Joseph M. Montoya (D) faces stiff opposition from state senator T.E. (Gene) Lusk of Carlsbad. The Chavez faction opposes Montoya. Other Democratic candidates for the first seat nomination, who are given little chance, are David R. Branch of Santa Fe and Eloy E. Pino of Santa Fe. Republican candidates are Carlos Trujillo Jr. of Santa Fe and Edward V. Balcomb of Albuquerque.

Rep. Thomas G. Morris (D) is given a slight edge over ex-state senator Calvin Horn of Albuquerque for Democratic nomination for the second seat. The winner will face Republican John D. Robb in November.

POWELL TRIAL

The income tax trial of Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) ended in a hung jury April 22 in New York. Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan dismissed the jury when it was unable to reach a verdict after 24 hours of deliberation.

The jury foreman told reporters early ballots were split 6-6, and the final jury vote, before it reported a deadlock to Bryan, was 10-2 in favor of acquitting Powell. The charge on which the jury was unable to agree was whether Powell had helped prepare a false income tax return for 1951 for his wife, Hazel Scott, as the Government alleged. Two other counts of the original three-count indictment, on which Powell's trial began March 8, had been dismissed by Bryan in the course of the trial. (Weekly Report p. 612)

Before the trial ended Powell's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, renewed an earlier motion for a judgment of acquittal on the third count also. Bryan scheduled a hearing on the motion for May 12.

There was no immediate statement by the Government on whether it would move for retrial of Powell on the charge on which the jury was deadlocked. Under federal procedures, no new indictment would be needed; the Justice Department could simply ask for retrial on that charge. On the other two counts, Bryan's dismissal was final and did not permit the Government to seek to reinstate them if it moved for another trial.

JOHNSON PROGRAM

On an April 21-24 trip to Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) made these statements:

April 21 -- Responded to a question on whether he would accept the Democratic Presidential nomination by saying, "I have served my country in every capacity in which I have been asked to serve; I would not shirk my responsibility."

April 23 -- Said the Democratic candidate should be a realistic, prudent, progressive man, "a man who can provide unified leadership for the country through a unified party."

April 23 -- Said any announcement about any plans he might have for seeking the Presidential nomination would come after Congress adjourned.

April 23 -- Described the Eisenhower Administration as "desert years" of executive leadership.

April 23 -- Outlined "the major challenges" of the 1960s, "our great opportunities that we must grasp":

(1) "To bring water to our arid, nonproductive wastelands...."

(2) "...the challenge of the exploration of space -- the control of weather...the development of new forms of communication...."

(3) "...our obligations to our elderly citizens...."

(4) "To mount a massive battle against disease...."

(5) "To improve and expand our children's learning...."

(6) "To help...the underdeveloped nations as they take the great step into the 20th century, to choose the way of freedom as their way of life."

(7) "To strengthen the position of free enterprise -- management and labor -- in a world which seems to trend toward collectivization."

(8) "To redevelop our great cities...."

(9) "To break down the barriers to communication between the peoples spread throughout the world...."

(10) "To take the lead in cooperative, international efforts that will lead to true and lasting peace for the first time in the history of mankind."

Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond (D) April 19 endorsed Johnson for the Presidential nomination. Johnson was endorsed April 23 by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) and earlier by Virginia's other Senator, Harry Flood Byrd (D).

CONVENTIONS

"I would be less than fair if I said civil rights wouldn't be the major problem (at the Democratic National Convention)," Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said April 21 in announcing selection of several convention officers. (Weekly Report p. 686)

The selection of Rep. Chester W. Bowles (D Conn.) as chairman of the Platform Committee and Louisiana National Committeeman Camille F. Gravel Jr. as co-chairman of the Credentials Committee was widely interpreted as portending a strong civil rights stand by convention officials. Bowles, in a press conference after his selection said "I think the big thing we have to do is advocate a meeting of minds of moderate people."

Gravel was the center of party controversy in 1958 when the National Committee Dec. 6 overruled a Louisiana State Central Committee vote to remove him as committeeman. Gravel had been criticized in Louisiana for his support of the 1956 Democratic platform civil rights

plank and the 1957 Civil Rights Act and his statement that he considered segregation "morally wrong". (1958 Weekly Report p. 1523)

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the Democratic Advisory Council's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, April 22 urged that the party write a "strong and realistic" civil rights plank.

The Arrangements Committee for the Democratic National Convention planned to meet again May 24. It must select a keynote speaker-temporary chairman, a permanent chairman and Rules Committee officials. A record of speeches by Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D Wis.) is being distributed to members of the Arrangements Committee in a campaign to obtain the keynoter spot for him.

The Arrangements Committee for the Republican National Convention will meet in Washington June 9 to select the keynote speaker, the temporary chairman and the permanent chairman. The keynoter and temporary chairman were traditionally the same man until the 1952 convention when the offices were separated. In 1956 two men held the jobs and the same split may occur in 1960. The national chairman traditionally means the chairman of the Platform Committee.

AFL-CIO PLANS

The AFL-CIO April 18 decided on an Aug. 17 meeting of the heads of all unions connected with the AFL-CIO to determine its policy in the 1960 Presidential elections. The organization Feb. 11 decided to maintain a policy of neutrality in preconvention contests in the two parties although union leaders have spoken out in favor of various candidates and some will be convention delegates. (Weekly Report p. 138, 269, 612)

STATE ROUNDUP

MAINE -- Former state representative Thomas L. Maynard (D) April 4 withdrew from a contest with state representative Lucia Cormier (D) for the Maine Democratic Senatorial nomination. This left the way clear for a sure woman-to-woman contest for the Senate seat with Miss Cormier opposing incumbent Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R). (Weekly Report p. 363)

NEW JERSEY -- Robert Morris April 23 said his April 19 defeat for the New Jersey GOP Senatorial nomination by incumbent Sen. Clifford P. Case (R) was "accomplished by massive intervention from outside the state." He said it was a "hoax" to call his defeat "an indication that both the Nation and the GOP are moving towards the left....the outcome was tailored. For the tailors to find a mandate for themselves in their own handiwork is of course a hoax." (Weekly Report p. 685)

COLORADO -- Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) April 15 and former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan (D 1948-53) April 21 announced they would not be candidates for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Lieutenant Gov. Robert Lee Knous (D), 42, April 23 said he would seek the nomination. Knous is the son of former Gov. William Lee Knous (D 1947-49). University of Colorado professor Curtis Martin is the only other announced candidate.

VERMONT -- Former Gov. Lee E. Emerson (R 1951-55) April 24 announced for the GOP nomination for the House. (For other candidates see Weekly Report p. 363)

RHODE ISLAND -- Rep. John E. Fogarty (D) April 9 announced he would run for reelection from Rhode Island's 2nd District. (Weekly Report p. 517)

FARM ISSUE

Midwestern discontent with the farm program of Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson brought these statements:

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler, April 25: "The Republican party does not realize the tremendous extent of the farm reaction...a real farm revolt is brewing."

GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton, April 25: "We recognize the problem we face in the farm belt but I don't think we are going to fare so badly."

The Republican Senatorial nominee in a June 28 special North Dakota election, Gov. John E. Davis, April 27: "It is my belief that (Benson) has lost the confidence of the farmers of North Dakota because of his apparent lack of understanding of the problems of the farmers and because of the inflexible positions he has taken."

The New York Times April 24 reported that delegates to an April 23 Kansas Republican convention were anxious to see a new farm program expected from Vice President Richard M. Nixon after the Republican National Convention. The Times quoted one delegate as saying, "Why wait till July to come up with a program? We need something to punch 'em with now. The farmers is against the Republicans now."

Nixon April 23 said "the first requirement for a Vice President is to support the policies of the President and the policies of the President's Cabinet where they have been approved by the President."

"Insofar as the present farm program is concerned," he said, "the one thing we can all be sure of is that we must have a change from what we got. Why? Because under the present farm program, a program which has not been changed substantially for the last five years, since there have been opposition Congresses in control, under that program costs on the farm program and the surpluses continue to go up and the income of farmers for major farm commodities has continued to go down. This is wrong. Something should be done about it...."

"Until the Congress acts or fails to act on the President's program, it would be inappropriate for me to take any other position, except to say I support the President's guidelines, I believe they are proper ones, and I believe that any program enacted by the Congress, or any program that the Republican candidate for the Presidency later may propose, should meet those standards, general standards, that the President lays down."

GOLDWATER

An aide to Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) April 26 told Congressional Quarterly a column written by the Senator was appearing regularly in newspapers in at least five states. Goldwater began the column, "How Do You Stand, Sir?", for the Los Angeles Times early in 1960 and it is now syndicated through that newspaper. In the column Goldwater expounds his views on current affairs.

The Arizona Republican state convention April 23 voted to support Goldwater for the Presidency with its 14 Republican National Convention votes. Goldwater March 26 received similar backing from South Carolina Republicans. (Weekly Report p. 568)

In his acceptance speech, Goldwater advocated scrapping a party platform and issuing instead a one-page statement of principles, as Arizona Republicans had in 1958 when Goldwater won reelection. The 1958 statement comprised eight points:

(1) "Public office is a sacred trust to be administered on behalf of all the people" with no special group or personal interests.

(2) "Freedom of the individual, with equal rights and equal opportunity for all, is the key to the greatness of Arizona and of our Nation." Preservation of freedom means government restraints be kept at a minimum, while the state fulfils its obligations to those in genuine need. Freedom of association and the right to work must be protected and individual initiative encouraged.

(3) "A free enterprise economy is essential...government competition and interference with private enterprise must be eliminated and government regulation must foster, not hinder the growth of that economy...."

(4) "The stifling burden of taxation in Arizona must be lightened. Reduction in taxes can most effectively be accomplished by the elimination of nonessential governmental expenditures.... The tax burden must be distributed equitably so that all pay their fair share of the expense of government."

(5) "The assurance of equality of educational opportunity for all of Arizona's children and a fair distribution of the school tax load must be the controlling considerations in allocating the cost of operating our public school system."

(6) "The rights of Arizona in her natural resources must be protected...."

(7) "The ever-increasing centralization of power and authority is entirely inconsistent with the preservation of our republic...."

(8) "The United States of America must continue to be the bulwark of liberty."

Political Briefs

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

A Gallup poll of Southern Democrats on their choice for the Presidential nomination released April 21 showed Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) gaining on the lead held by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Johnson had 30 percent of the vote and Kennedy 27 percent. A March poll gave Johnson 35 percent and Kennedy 20 percent while a December 1959 poll gave Johnson 31 percent, Kennedy 16 percent and Adlai E. Stevenson, who ran second, 20 percent.

Dr. Ernest Thompson, moderator for a Presbyterian general assembly meeting in Richmond, Va., April 22 said, "Many southern Presbyterians will find it difficult to vote for a Roman Catholic candidate for the Presidency." He said his appraisal was based on 60,000 miles of travel. He said the reluctance to vote for a Catholic, "cannot be explained by a charge of bigotry, but rather it is based on the fear, rightly or wrongly, that a Roman Catholic in office will be subject to pressure by his church which he may find difficult to resist...."

JACK INDICTMENT

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court April 22 voted 5-0 to reinstate a four-count indictment of violating the city charter and conspiring to obstruct justice against Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack (D). Jack April 23 suspended himself from office. He had earlier returned to his post from a similar

self suspension, after General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin March 14 dismissed the indictment as improperly drawn. (Weekly Report p. 456)

VIRGINIA PRIMARY

The Virginia state board of elections April 19 said that since no more than one candidate had filed for each Congressional office in each party in Virginia, there would be no primary in the state in 1960. The primary had been scheduled for July 12. Final filing for the November elections closes July 22 and independent candidates may register up until that date.

Lobbyist Registrations

Thirteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public April 9-22. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 636)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Pulpwood Assn., 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- W.C. HAMMERLE, forester, 200 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 4/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interests are those of employer."

● EMPLOYER -- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H. St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM B. BARTON, manager of labor relations and legal department and general counsel, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposals relating to labor legislation."

● EMPLOYER -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn., 155 East 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN H. PRATT, attorney, 905 Security Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/5/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Changes in the excise tax relating to 'self-contained air conditioning units'."

Previous Registration -- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn. (1953 Almanac p. 603).

● EMPLOYER -- National Retail Merchants Assn., 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- O'CONNER, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 845 Northwestern Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn. Filed 4/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to retail credit...S 2755 and similar bills which may thereafter be introduced."

● EMPLOYER -- Texas Mortgage Bankers Assn.

1. Registrant -- MARTIN HARRIS, P.O. Box 858, Austin, Texas. Filed 4/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Section 162, Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- HR 7947 -- for passage of bill."

2. Registrant -- EVERETT MATTSON, 201 Main St., Houston, Texas. Filed 4/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Farm Groups

● EMPLOYER -- National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Ave., Greeley, Colo.

Registrant -- RICHARD W. BLAKE, executive secretary, National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Ave., Greeley, Colo. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Agriculture legislation: specifically sugar legislation and any other legislation which might concern sugar beet growers."

● EMPLOYER -- Texas Sugar Beet Growers Assn., Hereford, Texas.

Registrant -- O. R. STRACKBEIN, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Sugar Act of 1956."

Previous Registration -- America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference (1947 Almanac p. 768); International Allied Printing Trades Assn. (1949 Almanac p. 856); National Labor-Management Committee on Foreign Trade Policy (1950 Almanac p. 787); Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy (1953 Almanac p. 602)

Labor Group

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (AFL-CIO), 4929 Main St., Kansas City 12, Mo.

1. Registrant -- WALTER A. GIBLIN, labor representative, 5713 South Troy St., Chicago 29, Ill. Filed 4/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroad employees."

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization. (1954 Almanac p. 703)

2. Registrant -- CHARLES J. KITCHAS, 3131 West 162nd St., Cleveland 11, Ohio. Filed 4/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- JOHN MINADEO, 237 Glen Caladh St., Pittsburgh 7, Pa. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization (1954 Almanac p. 703).

4. Registrant -- R. G. SMITH, labor representative, 23 Riberia St., St. Augustine, Fla. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization (1951 Almanac p. 710).

Professional Group

● EMPLOYER -- American Medical Assn., 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

Registrant -- PAUL R. M. DONELAN, legislative attorney, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills relating to health and welfare."

Previous Registration -- For the above employer (1956 Almanac p. 691).

STAFF, ORGANIZATIONS OF LEADING CANDIDATES

As the domestic and international responsibilities of the United States Government steadily widen in scope, a President finds himself less and less able to deal, on a personal basis, with many of the problems placed before him. Though final policy decisions must, by the nature of the Constitution, be made by him personally, he finds that he must rely increasingly on his staff and Administration to assist him in preparing for important decisions.

There may be a clue to the type of Administration a would-be President would establish in the type of campaign organization he assembles to win the Presidency, and in the men with whom he surrounds himself and on whom he depends for counsel and advice. In this article Congressional Quarterly reports on the organizations of the leading 1960 Presidential candidates -- announced and unannounced -- the men who run these organizations and the men who are closest advisers to the candidates. One of these organizations, modified for the administration of power rather than winning it, may be operating from the White House in January 1961.

Republicans

Richard M. Nixon

Vice President Richard M. Nixon indicated his intention of seeking the Republican Presidential nomination when he assented Jan. 9 to the entry of his name in the New Hampshire Presidential primary. His office said there would be no further formal announcement of his candidacy. (Weekly Report p. 92)

There are currently no formal national campaign headquarters for Nixon outside of his regular Senate office overflow space rented in the nearby Carroll Arms Hotel, and some offices in the Washington Bldg., Washington. As unopposed candidate for the GOP nomination Nixon has the advisory and consultative services of the Administration available to him. New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's Dec. 26 withdrawal from the nomination race also made it possible for the Republican National Committee to place its facilities at Nixon's disposal. Nixon is making large use of Republican chairmen in the various states, rather than appointing his own state campaign chairmen. He has no national campaign manager. Basic political spade-work for the Nixon candidacy is directed from an office in the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, by Leonard W. Hall (see below).

NIXON'S STAFF -- The Vice President's normal staff, now expanded in preparation for the Presidential campaign, divides its attention between Vice Presidential duties and political activities.

Chief of staff is Nixon's administrative assistant, Robert H. Finch, 35, a successful Los Angeles attorney who served as Los Angeles County Republican chairman (1957-59). Finch, who ran unsuccessfully for the House of Representatives in 1952 and 1954, assisted in Nixon's 1950 Senate campaign and became his administrative assistant in January 1959. Finch has been credited by Nixon with having "the best political brains I have ever known."

Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, 41, took an indefinite leave of absence from his position as editor of the San Diego (Calif.) Union to join the Nixon staff in June 1959. Klein assisted in all of Nixon's campaigns since 1948, acting as campaign press assistant in 1956 and 1958.

Miss Rose Mary Woods, Nixon's executive secretary, plays an important role in the Nixon organization. She has accompanied the Vice President on all of his international trips. Nixon met her when she was on the staff of the Herter Committee (1947-48), and she joined his Senate staff in 1951.

Legislative assistant to Nixon is Charles K. McWhorter of New York, who served as president of the National Young Republicans (1956-57). In addition to his legislative duties, McWhorter now directs political liaison from the Senate office.

Stanley McCaffery, vice president of the University of California, will join the Nixon staff May 1 to assist with political liaison. Also engaged in political liaison is William Stover of Claremont, Calif., a young attorney who recently left service with the U.S. Navy.

Colgate Prentice of Williamsburg, Va., a former assistant to Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.), helps to arrange Nixon's speaking engagements. Some appointments and other office duties are under the direction of Russell Turner, former assistant to Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa), former aide to radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr., and once a United Press correspondent.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN -- Though many of the men and women who will play a key role in the Nixon campaign are still on his Senate office staff, the outlines of a purely political organization for the Presidential campaign are beginning to emerge under the direction of Leonard W. Hall, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and an important Nixon adviser on political strategy and tactics. Hall has offices with a small staff in the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.

C. Clifford Folger, a Washington investment banker who served as chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee (1955-57) and Ambassador to Belgium (1957-59), serves as Nixon's chief fund raiser.

James Shepley of New York has taken a leave of absence from his position as chief of correspondents for Time, Inc., to assist Nixon on policy formulation, research and speech material. Working under him are two professors of government. They are Dr. Charles M. Lichtenstein, formerly of Notre Dame University, and Dr. George L. Grassmuck, on leave from the University of Michigan.

FRIENDS AND ADVISERS -- The following persons are among the friends and experts in various fields to whom Nixon often turns:

Attorney General William P. Rogers.
Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming.

Meade Alcorn, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee (1957-59).

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), current chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee (1948-49).

Rep. Bob Wilson (R Calif.), an advertising and public relations expert.

Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.), ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee (1946-48).

Dr. Arthur S. Burns, president of the National Bureau of Economic Research and chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers (1953-56).

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.).

Dr. W. Allen Wallis, dean of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business and currently executive director of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth which Nixon heads.

Dr. William Y. Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University and State Department consultant, who accompanied Nixon on his 1959 trip to the Soviet Union.

Harold Boechenstein of Toledo, Ohio, director of the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation and expert on foreign economic policy. Boechenstein also accompanied Nixon on the trip to the Soviet Union.

Ex-Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan. 1927-57), who has advised Nixon on the farm issue.

Ray Arbuthnot and Warren Brock, California ranchers and personal friends also reporting to Nixon on the farm situation.

Administrator T. Keith Glennan of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Dr. Clark B. Millikan, professor of aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology.

Philip Watts, a Washington investment broker.

Rev. John F. Cronin, an economics and philosophy teacher currently on the staff of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Lon L. Fuller, a member of the faculty at the Harvard Law School.

Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Jack Drown of Palos Verdes, Calif., personal friend who has assisted Nixon in his political campaigns.

Dr. Joseph Kaplan of the University of California at Los Angeles, an adviser on scientific matters.

NIXON VOLUNTEERS -- About 600 independent clubs, bearing a multiplicity of names, have been organized in many areas to support the Nixon candidacy. In order to coordinate their activities, Nixon recently established a volunteer program organization under his Washington office. Robert Haldeman of Greenwich, Conn., a public relations specialist, and Peter M. Flanigan, New York investment banker, coordinate the activities.

Among the volunteer groups supporting Nixon, which have a wide variety of names such as Dick Nixon Clubs, Nixon for President Clubs, Youth for Nixon, etc., are the following:

Locality	Chairman
Los Angeles, Calif.	Thomas Pike*
Sacramento Valley, Calif.	Maynard D. Nelson*
San Francisco, Calif.	Casper Weinberger*
	John Dinkelspiel
San Diego, Calif.	Clair Burgener*
District of Columbia	Pat Gorman, Washington*
Massachusetts	Christian A. Herter Jr., Boston*

Locality
New Hampshire
New York
Midwest Volunteers (covering Ill., Mich., Ohio, Wis. and Ind.)
Ohio

Chairman
Stewart Lamprey, Concord*
George Vetter, New York*

William S. Fetridge*, Chicago
Dr. Clyde Williams, Columbus
Mrs. Howard L. Hide, Hudson

*City or state headquarters opened in city indicated.

There are currently about 200 College Youth for Nixon clubs.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OPINION SAMPLING FIRMS -- Nixon spokesmen state he has hired no public relations, advertising or opinion sampling firms to aid him in his Presidential campaign. Nixon clubs in California authorized a poll there by Facts Consolidated, while New York and Indiana Nixon supporters ordered polls taken by Claude Robinson of Princeton.

Nelson A. Rockefeller

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) announced Dec. 26, 1959 that he would not be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. Despite his withdrawal from the race for the nomination, he is considered a likely candidate if Vice President Richard M. Nixon's political fortunes should deteriorate seriously before the Republican National Convention opens July 25 in Chicago.

Rockefeller's office told Congressional Quarterly April 20 that the 70-man staff assembled in 1959 in New York City to run a possible campaign for the GOP nomination had been "progressively demobilized" and that the offices are now closed.

If the Rockefeller candidacy were to be revived, the following close advisers could be expected to play a key role in his campaign:

George L. Hinman, Binghamton, N.Y. attorney and Republican national committeeman from New York. Hinman played an important role in assembling the Rockefeller cabinet in Albany and has been the Governor's political chief of staff.

L. Judson Morhouse, Republican state chairman who was the most vocal public supporter of Rockefeller for the Presidential nomination.

Hugh Morrow, special assistant to the Governor who is his chief public relations adviser. Morrow was formerly press secretary to Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y. 1947-59) and Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

Robert L. McManus, press secretary to Rockefeller, a former newspaperman and assistant secretary to former New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D).

R. Burdell Bixby, law partner of ex-Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) and important political adviser during most of Dewey's 12-year administration. Bixby is currently treasurer of the Republican state committee. He directed scheduling and campaign activity for Rockefeller during the 1958 gubernatorial campaign.

Lyle Hornbeck, Syracuse attorney and secretary of the Republican state committee.

Emmet J. Hughes, former chief foreign correspondent of Time-Life and a key speech writer for President Eisenhower during the 1952 and 1956 campaigns (writer of the "I-shall-go-to-Korea" speech). Hughes is author of the recent book, "America the Vincible." He is presently employed as a counselor to the "Rockefeller Brothers."

Democrats Hubert H. Humphrey

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) became the first of the avowed Democratic Presidential candidates when he announced his entry in the race Dec. 30, 1959. (1960 Weekly Report p. 37)

National headquarters of the Humphrey for President Committee are located in the Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D.C. From this point liaison is maintained with Humphrey's Senate office and various Humphrey volunteer organizations throughout the country.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN -- Overall strategy of the Humphrey Presidential campaign is under the direction of the following top advisers:

Herbert L. Waters, Humphrey's administrative assistant, joined the Senator during his 1954 fight for reelection. A former newspaperman, Waters has travelled throughout the United States in behalf of the Humphrey candidacy. He was active in the Wisconsin Presidential primary campaign. Waters is Humphrey's principal adviser and speech writer on farm subjects.

Robert W. Barrie is the executive director of the Humphrey for President Committee and is in charge of operations out of the Roosevelt Hotel headquarters. Barrie served as administrative assistant to Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) after aiding Williams in his 1958 campaign for election to the Senate. Barrie is a former student and teaching assistant in the political science department at the University of Minnesota, with which Humphrey and many of his closest advisers have been associated in past years.

James H. Rowe Jr., one of Humphrey's most important advisers, has aided almost every Democratic Presidential nominee since the Roosevelt era. He is a Washington lawyer.

Max M. Kampelman assisted Humphrey in his race for mayor of Minneapolis in 1945, at which time Kampelman was a professor of political science at the University of Minnesota. He has assisted Humphrey in all his political campaigns since. For seven years he was the legislative counsel on Humphrey's Senate staff. He now practices law in Washington.

Frank D. Reeves of Washington, a Howard University Law School graduate and former staff member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, keeps up contacts for Humphrey with minority groups and organizations interested in civil rights. He has been active in Democratic affairs in the District of Columbia for many years.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington attorney, maintains unofficial liaison for Humphrey with certain segments of organized labor. A lawyer for the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), Rauh was active in the founding of Americans for Democratic Action in which Humphrey has played an active role.

Philip M. Stern, editor of the Northern Virginia Sun and former research director of the Democratic National Committee, assists in putting speech texts into final form for Humphrey. He helped Stevenson in a speech-writing capacity during the 1956 campaign.

In addition to the persons mentioned above, who meet often to consider Humphrey strategy, the Senator also confers on key decisions with his fellow Minnesota Senator, Eugene McCarthy (D), and with Minnesota Gov.

Orville Freeman (D), also an old and close friend. McCarthy and Freeman are co-chairmen of the Humphrey for President Committee, and have been active in many phases of his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Among other persons with whom the Senator confers frequently, or who have been very active in his Presidential campaign, are the following:

Edward Rhetts, an attorney, has law offices both in Washington and Indiana from which he looks after Humphrey interests.

Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Denmark under President Truman, is an old and close friend of Humphrey. She has supported him since his campaigns for mayor of Minneapolis in the 1940s. She has been active in the 1960 campaign, giving speeches for Humphrey in the Wisconsin primary campaign among other contributions.

Lt. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag (D Minn.) is in charge of day-to-day operations for Humphrey in the Midwest. He was also active in the Wisconsin primary. Martin R. Haley aids Rolvaag with administrative and public relations work for Humphrey in Minnesota.

Gerald Heaney, Democratic national committeeman from Minnesota, is a long-time political associate of Humphrey. He was very active in the Wisconsin primary.

Mrs. Geri Joseph, the Democratic chairwoman in Minnesota, is another long-time political associate of Humphrey. She has been active in various functions in the 1960 campaign.

Another active supporter and long-time friend is Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), who often represents Humphrey at meetings where the Senator cannot be present. Another Minnesota Congressman, Joseph E. Karth (D), is head of the Labor Committee for Humphrey. Secretary-treasurer of the labor group is Joseph Glazer, an official of the Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America, United (AFL-CIO), in Akron, Ohio.

Walter Butler of St. Paul, Minn., is national treasurer for the Humphrey campaign and has been active in fund raising activities in several states. He heads the Butler Construction Co., an architectural and construction firm. Another top fund raiser for Humphrey is Marvin Rosenberg, New York manufacturer who also runs the New York organization for Humphrey.

Eugene Foley of Minnesota served as executive secretary of Humphrey's Wisconsin campaign and is now active in West Virginia. Another important figure in the Wisconsin campaign was that state's lieutenant governor, Philleo Nash (D). Nash is prepared to campaign elsewhere in behalf of the Humphrey candidacy.

SENATE OFFICE -- In charge of Humphrey's office staff whenever Waters is absent is William Connell, a former Texas newspaperman. John Flynn, Humphrey's regular legislative assistant, is another key aide.

Humphrey's liaison with the Agriculture Committee and chief adviser on agricultural policy is Mable Snyder, formerly of Columbus, Ohio. Humphrey also confers frequently with Betty Goetz, a former student at the University of Minnesota, who is presently chief of staff of the Foreign Relations Disarmament Subcommittee of which Humphrey is chairman. Miss Goetz plays no active role in Humphrey's campaign, however.

RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION -- Stanley Bregman, attorney and Democratic party official in Alexandria, Va., heads a group of about 15 volunteers who prepare research material for speeches for Humphrey.

Humphrey has established a system of listening posts throughout the American academic community to furnish him with new ideas and also aid in political liaison. Coordinating this operation are two professors of government at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. They are Jack Peltason and Austin Ranney. Ranney is also associate dean of the Illinois Graduate School.

Other close friends of Humphrey who are available for consultation but not formal or active roles in the campaign, due to their positions, are Dr. Evron Kirkpatrick, director of the American Political Science Assn. and former faculty member at the University of Minnesota; and Richard M. Scammon, director of elections research for the Governmental Affairs Institute.

Other friends and past associates, not presently active in Humphrey's campaign but likely choices for positions in a Humphrey Administration if he were elected President, include economists Robert Nathan and Leon Keyserling; William Simms of Springfield, Va., Humphrey's original administrative assistant in Washington who managed both of Humphrey's Minneapolis mayoralty campaigns; and Arthur Nastalin, faculty member at the University of Minnesota who served as secretary to Humphrey in the mayor's office in Minneapolis and is now commissioner of administration in Minnesota.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS -- Formal organizations backing the Humphrey candidacy have been established in the following areas, with chairmen as indicated:

Locality	Chairman
Colorado	State Rep. Robert Allen, Denver
District of Columbia	W. John Kenney, Washington*
Iowa	Sherwin Markman, Des Moines
Kansas	Prof. Mike Harder, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
New York	Marvin Rosenberg, New York*
North Dakota	Dem. State Chm. Abner B. Larson, Mandan
Oregon	Norman Nilsen, Portland*
Pennsylvania	James Wilson, York
Rocky Mnt. States	Prof. Will Irwin, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins
West Virginia	Bill Jacobs, Parkersburg#
Wisconsin	Marshall West, Wyoming County
Utah	Sam Rizzo, Racine
	Chairmanship open

*State headquarters opened in same city.

#State headquarters opened in Charleston.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OPINION SAMPLING FIRMS -- Humphrey spokesmen state he has hired no public relations, advertising or opinion sampling firms to aid him in his race for the Democratic nomination, with the exception of a public relations firm hired to contract television and radio time in Wisconsin during that state's primary campaign.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) is not an avowed candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Nevertheless, several state delegations and some of the more influential leaders in the Democratic party have expressed a preference for him as the party's 1960 nominee.

POLITICAL ADVISERS -- The following persons have taken an active part in advising Johnson and arousing interest in his Presidential candidacy:

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas), a long-time political mentor of Johnson, announced Oct. 17, 1959 the beginning of a drive to make Johnson Texas' favorite son candidate for President. Rayburn announced Sept. 17 that he would prefer not to be permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention in 1960 so that he could circulate "among the delegates trying to get them to do some of the things I want done." Rayburn has reportedly urged Johnson to make an open announcement of his candidacy for the nomination.

In Texas Lyndon B. Johnson for President Clubs have been organized under the co-chairmanship of J.E. (Ed) Connally, Abilene businessman and chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and Byron Skelton of Temple, Democratic national committeeman.

Executive secretary of the Johnson clubs is Larry Blackmon of Mineral Wells, Texas, a home builder by profession. The board of directors includes such men as Ben Wooten, conservative Dallas banker, and state senator Charles Herring of Austin. Informal clubs backing Johnson for President have also been reported in Oklahoma, California, Kansas, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

Another close friend of Johnson interested in his Presidential candidacy is John Connally, a Fort Worth, Texas lawyer and former administrative assistant to Johnson.

If a Johnson candidacy were to be launched, a key role would probably be assigned to ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), who served as assistant majority leader under Johnson until his defeat in 1956. Clements was chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee until December 1959, when he resigned to take his present position as Kentucky highway commissioner. Clements is a skilled political operative with contacts throughout the country.

An old friend of Johnson who reportedly has been advising him on political tactics is Thomas G. Corcoran, Washington lawyer and a leading figure in the early days of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Leslie J. Biffle of Washington, former Secretary of the Senate who was closely identified with the Truman Administration, is a friend of Johnson's and a likely figure in any Johnson campaign for the Presidency. Another strong Johnson supporter is the present Secretary for the Majority, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker of Pickens, S.C.

Irvan A. Hoff, administrative assistant to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), has been active scouting the Western states in behalf of the Johnson candidacy. An enthusiastic Johnson supporter in Oklahoma is Harrington Wimberly, ex-state Democratic chairman and former member of the Federal Power Commission. Wimberly is publisher of the Altus (Okla.) Daily Times-Democrat.

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under Truman, has advised Johnson occasionally on foreign policy and assisted in speech preparation.

JOHNSON STAFF MEMBERS -- Several persons, currently serving on Johnson's own Senate office staff or the staff of the Democratic Policy Committee, which he also heads, would be likely choices for key positions in Johnson's organization if he became a Presidential candidate. Among them are:

Walter Jenkins of Wichita Falls, Texas, an important and trusted adviser on Johnson's staff since 1939.

George E. Reedy of Duluth, Minn., staff director of the Democratic Policy Committee staff and former United Press correspondent.

Grace G. Tully, former secretary to President Roosevelt who is currently executive assistant on the Policy Committee staff.

O.B. (Bill) Lloyd of Austin, Texas, who has various administrative duties on the Senatorial staff.

SENATORIAL SUPPORT -- A keystone of Johnson's support is the group of Senators, mostly from the West or South, who favor him as their party's Presidential candidate. The group includes Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.), Howard W. Cannon (Nev.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), J. Allen Frear (Del.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), James E. Murray (Mont.), John Stennis (Miss.) and A. Willis Robertson (Va.).

John F. Kennedy

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) entered the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination with a formal announcement Jan. 2, 1960. (Weekly Report p. 58)

National headquarters for Kennedy's campaign are located in the Esso Bldg., Washington, D.C. The political organization of the Presidential nomination campaign is directed from this headquarters. Speech writing and policy decisions emanate from Kennedy's regular office in the Old Senate Office Bldg.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN -- Kenney has no formal campaign manager. His brother, Robert F. Kennedy, serves as chief of staff of the campaign organization. Robert Kennedy was formerly chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (the McClellan Committee).

Stephen E. Smith of New York, a brother-in-law of the Senator, handles schedules for Kennedy and is in charge of fund raising activities. Smith was active in Kennedy's 1958 Senate campaign and came to Washington in 1959 to begin preparations for the Presidential race.

Press secretary for the Kennedy organization is Pierre E.C. Salinger, a former San Francisco newspaperman who was Adlai E. Stevenson's press representative in California in 1952. Salinger served under Robert Kennedy on the McClellan Committee.

Charles Roche, presently on leave of absence from the Boston (Mass.) Herald, assists Salinger. He handled press relations for Kennedy during the Wisconsin primary campaign.

Lawrence F. O'Brien of Springfield, Mass. is one of Kennedy's chief political organizers engaged in committing delegates to the Senator's cause. O'Brien, a public relations and advertising specialist, was a key organizer of Kennedy's 1952 and 1958 campaigns.

P. Kenneth O'Donnell, also a former staff member of the McClellan Committee and active campaigner in Kennedy's 1952 and 1958 races, serves as administrative assistant to Robert Kennedy.

Edward F. (Ted) Kennedy, another Kennedy brother, is engaged in campaigning and organizational duties. His special responsibility is the Rocky Mountain area. Edward Kennedy is a 1958 graduate of the University of Virginia Law School. He helped to run the Senator's 1958 reelection campaign.

Chief organizer of the Kennedy for President Clubs is Robert Wallace, former legislative assistant to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and counsel for the Senate Banking Committee.

Not directly associated with the Kennedy campaign headquarters, but key figures in the Kennedy drive for the nomination, are the following persons:

Hyman B. Raskin of Illinois, former deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who worked for Stevenson in the 1952 and 1956 campaigns. Raskin is a key advance man for Kennedy in recruiting delegates to the convention.

John M. Bailey, Connecticut state Democratic chairman, has been a strong Kennedy supporter since the 1956 contest for the Vice Presidential nomination. In that year Bailey prepared a paper seeking to show that a Catholic on the national Democratic ticket could provide a decisive margin of victory over Protestant Republican opposition. (1956 Weekly Report p. 997)

Connecticut Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D), another key Kennedy adviser and supporter since 1956, campaigned for the Senator in Wisconsin.

Joseph P. Kennedy, the Senator's father, has no official role in the campaign. A financier, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Kennedy is considered an important behind-the-scenes adviser to his son.

In addition to the three Kennedy relatives on the official campaign organization, and the Senator's wife, four other Kennedy family members have actively campaigned for him in the race for the Democratic nomination. They are Rose Kennedy, the Senator's mother, and three sisters: Eunice (Mrs. Robert Sargent Jr.), Patricia (Mrs. Peter Lawford) and Jean (Mrs. Stephen E. Smith).

SENATE STAFF -- Kennedy's principal policy adviser and speech writer is Theodore C. Sorensen, a 31-year old Nebraskan who joined Kennedy in 1953. Sorensen directs all speech writing activities for Kennedy and is the organizer of the Kennedy brain trust, described below.

Timothy J. (Ted) Reardon Jr., Kennedy's administrative assistant, has been an aide to Kennedy since he joined Kennedy's House staff in 1947. Reardon's chief responsibility is Massachusetts affairs, but he was active in the Wisconsin Presidential primary campaign.

Richard Goodwin of Boston is an assistant to Sorensen. He formerly served as a clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and as a staff member of the House Committee on Legislative Oversight. Fred Holborn of Cambridge, Mass., another Sorensen assistant, handles legislative mail.

Myer Feldman is Kennedy's regular legislative assistant, and works some with Sorensen on speech material in addition to routine legislative duties in Kennedy's behalf.

Kennedy's personal secretary since 1953 has been Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, formerly of Polk, Neb.

BRAIN TRUST -- A principal source of new ideas for Kennedy is the so-called "Cambridge Group," comprised of several noted professors at Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other universities who channel their work to Kennedy through Sorensen. Coordinator of the group is Harvard Law School professor Archibald Cox, who once headed the Wage Stabilization

Board under President Truman. Assisting Cox in coordination duties is another Harvard law professor, Abram Chayes. Other members of the group, the full list of which has not been released to the press, include:

J. Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard, author of "The Affluent Society" and Stevenson brain truster in 1952 and 1956.

Walter W. Rostow and Max Millikin of M.I.T., both economists and experts on the problems of economic development in the underdeveloped nations.

Paul Samuelson, M.I.T. economist and author.

Robert Wood of M.I.T., an expert on urban problems.

Paul A. Freund and Mark DeWolfe Howe of Harvard Law School, legal experts on civil rights.

Earl Latham of Amherst, a political scientist.

Kennedy's principal adviser on foreign affairs, Rep. Chester W. Bowles (D Conn.), is not associated with the Cambridge Group.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS -- Kennedy for President organizations are now operating in the following 13 states:

State	Chairman
California	John W. Abbott, San Francisco*
Colorado	Byron (Whizzer) White, Denver*
Indiana	Al Deluse, Indianapolis*
	St. Sen. Marshall Kizer, Plymouth
Kansas	Rep. Newell A. George (D)
	Tom Corcoran, Topeka
Maryland	William D. MacMillan, Baltimore*
Nebraska	St. Sen. Hans O. Jensen, Aurora**
New Hampshire	Bernard L. Boutin, Laconia#
Oklahoma	DeVier Pierson, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Rep. Edith Green (D), Portland*
Washington	Henry B. Owen, Seattle
West Virginia	St. Sen. Ward Wylie, Mullens##
Wisconsin	Mayor Ivan Nestigen, Madison

*State headquarters opened in same city.

**State headquarters opened in Omaha.

#State headquarters opened in Manchester.

##State headquarters opened in Charleston and Parkersburg.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OPINION SAMPLING FIRMS -- Kennedy has contracted with Louis Harris & Associates of New York City to take polls. To date Harris has conducted such polls for Kennedy in Wisconsin, West Virginia and Ohio. Public relations activities are managed by the Kennedy staff. Some Kennedy work has been given to the John Dowd Advertising Agency in Boston. In Wisconsin the Milwaukee firm of Dayton, Johnson & Hacker placed advertising for Kennedy during the primary campaign.

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1952 and 1956, has indicated repeatedly that he is not a candidate for the 1960 Democratic nomination and that he does not expect to be drafted for the post. Nevertheless, interest in Stevenson's candidacy has remained high in many parts of the country, and he has not indicated that he would refuse the Democratic nomination if it were offered to him. (Weekly Report p. 635)

Independent organizations seeking to draft Stevenson for the Presidency have been organized in several states, including New York, Wisconsin, California, Texas, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Kansas and the District of Columbia.

Some groups have announced plans to obtain millions of signatures on petitions urging Stevenson's candidacy, with the intention of showing these petitions to doubtful delegations at the Democratic Convention. The leaders of many of these movements are political amateurs unknown to Stevenson or his closest advisers, and they would not necessarily play a role in a national Stevenson organization if he were to announce his candidacy for the Presidency. Others, like James E. Doyle, Madison, Wis. attorney and former national co-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, are known to Stevenson but acting without his authorization.

Close associates and friends of Stevenson have not begun active organization or a campaign on his behalf, honoring Stevenson's request that no such activities be initiated. But a close Stevenson friend told Congressional Quarterly that if Stevenson were to give the go-ahead, a national organization supporting his candidacy could be in operation through a few hours of telephone calls.

The following persons are among those who could be expected to play a key role in a Stevenson organization if he were drafted for the Democratic nomination: William McCormick Blair and William W. Wirtz, both law partners of Stevenson; Thomas K. Finletter of New York, former Secretary of the Air Force; Washington attorney George W. Ball, who recently released poll figures by Louis Bean seeking to show that Stevenson could defeat Vice President Richard M. Nixon in 1960; Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt (D Ky.), a Stevenson manager in 1952 and 1956; and William Carter Atwood, who recently began to assist Stevenson in speech material research.

Many prominent Democratic leaders favor Stevenson for the nomination. Prominent among his public supporters are Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence and Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.).

Stuart Symington

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination March 24, 1960. (Weekly Report p. 473)

National campaign headquarters for the Symington for President Committee are located at 921 17th St. N.W., Washington. The chief field office is located in the Home Savings Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Continuous teletype contact is maintained between the two headquarters.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN -- Rep. Charles H. Brown (D Mo.) is the national campaign chairman of the Symington for President Committee. Brown was first elected to Congress in 1956, defeating veteran Republican Rep. Dewey Short (R) in Missouri's 7th District.

Mrs. Alben W. Barkley of St. Louis and Washington, widow of the late Vice President, and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.), the first woman ever elected to Congress from Missouri, serve as co-chairmen with Brown.

INFORMAL STRATEGY BOARD -- Clark M. Clifford, prominent Washington lawyer, heads the informal advisory group which aids Symington in his campaign planning. Clifford became nationally known as Special Counsel to the President (1946-50). He is reported to be playing a key role in Symington's current drive for the Democratic nomination. Clifford was formerly of Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

Though he has yet to make a formal endorsement in the race, former President Harry S. Truman is

believed to be one of Symington's closest advisers and supporters.

Other members of the informal advisory group are: Frank E. McKinney and William M. Boyle, both of whom served at one time as chairman of the Democratic National Committee when Truman was President.

Sidney Salomon Jr., St. Louis insurance executive and former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

James H. Meredith, St. Louis attorney who managed Symington's 1952 and 1958 Senate campaigns.

F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, campaign manager for Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the latter's 1956 campaign for the Presidential nomination and a Truman appointee to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

James Allen of Beverly Hills, Calif., director of Northrop Aircraft, Inc. Allen was associated with Symington when Symington was administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Clayton Fritchey of Washington, former administrative assistant to President Truman, press secretary to Adlai Stevenson in 1956, founder-editor of the Democratic Digest and board chairman of the Northern Virginia Sun.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS -- Executive director of the Symington campaign is Stanley R. Fike of Independence, Mo., the Senator's administrative assistant since 1953. Fike, a past president of the Missouri Press Assn., formerly managed a string of weekly newspapers in the Kansas City area. He is in charge of the Washington headquarters and general campaign coordination.

Working under Fike in the national headquarters is the Senator's oldest son, Stuart Symington Jr., 34, of St. Louis. He has moved to Washington for the campaign and is doing speaking and organizational work.

Finance chairman is Harold C. Stuart, attorney and corporate executive of Washington and Tulsa, Okla. He was Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (1949-52). Assistant finance chairman is Eugene M. Zuckert, Washington attorney, former member of the AEC and former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

William H. Perkins Jr., Chicago insurance executive, is serving as campaign treasurer. He has political experience in Illinois, Missouri and Texas.

The campaign secretary is H. Rowan Gaither III of San Francisco, son of the well known lawyer-economist.

SENATORIAL OFFICE -- Fike, who is normally in charge of Symington's Senate office, now runs the Washington campaign headquarters.

Symington's legislative assistant and senior policy adviser is Edward C. Welsh, an economist by profession (Ph.D. from Ohio State). He has been with Symington since he headed the National Security Resources Board in 1950. Welsh specializes in the national defense and security areas which form an important part of Symington's national reputation.

Working with and under Welsh is Edward Jaenke, former teacher of farm economics at the University of Missouri. He is Symington's chief agricultural adviser. Assisting in legislative work and speech writing in the Senate office are Milton S. Gwirtzman of Rochester, N.Y., a recent Yale Law School graduate, and John H. Zentay of St. Louis, a recent Harvard Law School graduate.

Press relations are handled by Leo A. Farrell, Washington newspaperman, and radio-television by Fred E. McGhee of New York, former editor of Facts on File.

James Symington, 32, the Senator's younger son, recently returned from two years as special assistant to American Ambassador John Hay Whitney in London to take up duties as a special assistant in the Senate office. He will travel with his father during the campaign for the nomination. A Columbia Law School graduate, James Symington is also a talented guitarist and singer who campaigned musically for his father in the 1952 campaign.

Symington's personal secretary is Mrs. Virginia Laird of Washington. She has been with him since 1946. Mrs. Catherine Blanton Roberts of Sikeston, Mo., is his Senate office manager.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES -- Assistant campaign chairman is Charles E. Curry, Kansas City real estate and investment broker. He is Symington's chief field representative, working out of the Kansas City office. Serving as field representatives with Curry are Gael Sullivan Jr. of New York, son of the late executive director of the Democratic National Committee; William J. Bray of Washington, lawyer and former secretary to Postmaster General James A. Farley and Assistant Postmaster General; Mrs. Grace Bell of Olympia, Wash., vice-chairman of the Washington state Democratic committee; and Edward C. Sylvester Jr. of Detroit, a Negro and civil engineer.

Approximately 50 other persons act intermittently as Symington field representatives contacting the various state delegations to the convention.

In addition to other Missourians in the Symington camp, Missouri Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) and state Democratic chairman Wilbur F. Daniels have been active in behalf of the Symington candidacy. Also supporting Symington are the Democratic national committeeman, Mark R. Holloran, and the national committeewoman, Mrs. Willa May Roberts.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS -- Active Symington for President organizations are now operating in 13 states outside of Missouri:

State	Chairman
Alaska	Helen Fischer, Anchorage
Arizona	Al Stovall, Phoenix*
California	James Allen, Beverly Hills
Colorado	Gordon Ibbotson, Denver*
	Ben Bezoff, Denver*
Idaho	Max Hanson, Fairfield
Iowa	Dr. Sterling Barber, Mason City
Kansas	Paul Aylward, Elsworth#
Nebraska	John J. Hanley, Omaha*
Nevada	Ray Germain, Las Vegas
Oklahoma	B.E. (Bill) Harkey, Oklahoma City*
Utah	Quentin Alston, Salt Lake City
Washington	Jack Gorrie, Seattle*
Wyoming	Eph U. Johnson, Rawlins

* State headquarters opened in same city.

State headquarters opened in Wichita.

The Symington youth organization is under the direction of Jerry Litton of Chillicothe, Mo., a student at the University of Missouri.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OPINION SAMPLING FIRMS -- Symington spokesmen state he has hired no public relations, advertising or opinion sampling firms to aid him in his race for the Democratic nomination.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-426

S J Res 178 -- Re Senate employee salaries. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 3/29/60 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported March 31, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. House passed April 12, 1960. President signed April 20, 1960.

Public Law 86-427

HR 9820 -- Extend for three years duty free entry of certain tanning extracts. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 16, 1960. House passed March 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported April 5, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-428

HR 6155 -- Exempt certain nonprofit groups from income tax. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 8/8/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 24, 1959. House passed Aug. 25, 1959. Senate Finance reported Jan. 21, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-429

HR 529 -- Re manufacture of narcotic drugs. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 26, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Finance reported Feb. 4, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-430

HR 9451 -- Re D.C. Veterans of Foreign Wars tax. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/7/60 -- House District of Columbia reported Feb. 2, 1960. House passed Feb. 8, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-431

HR 10683 -- Re D.C. motor vehicle sales. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- House District of Columbia reported March 10, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-432

HR 8649 -- Make permanent existing suspensions of tax on coconut, palm and other oils. KING (D Calif.) -- 8/12/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22, 1960. House passed March 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported April 5, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-433

HR 7359 -- Provide for conveyance of certain public lands to Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/25/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-434

HR 725 -- Provide for establishment of Wilson Creek Battlefield National Park. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 27, 1959. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-435

HR 7588 -- Re tax on copyright royalties. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 17, 1959. House passed Aug. 18, 1959. Senate Finance reported Aug. 25, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-436

HR 9737 -- Re D.C. corporations. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/19/60 -- House District of Columbia reported Feb. 2, 1960. House passed Feb. 8, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-437

HR 135 -- Re tax on nonresident aliens. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 24, 1959. House passed Aug. 25, 1959. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-438

HR 1805 -- Re Antietam Battlefield national monument. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/9/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-439

HR 3676 -- Provide for conveyance of federal land to Tillamook, Ore. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 1/29/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 9, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-440

HR 6785 -- Re tax on laminated tires produced from used tires. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 4/29/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 31, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Finance reported Feb. 4, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-441

HR 9307 -- Extend for two years suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22, 1960. House passed March 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported April 5, 1960. Senate passed, amended, April 11, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 14, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

Public Law 86-442

HR 3472 -- Re annual leave of federal employees. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/27/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 25, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported March 2, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. President signed April 22, 1960.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
Education & Housing
Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
Immigration
International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
Armed Services & Defense
Veterans | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
Astronautics & Atomic Energy
Commemorative
Congress, Constitution,
Civil Rights
Government Operations
Indians, D.C., Territories
Judicial Procedures
Lands, Public Works, Resources
Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Business & Commerce
Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|--|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3383 -- Amend section 4 of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 11783 -- Similar to HR 10675. COAD (D Iowa) -- 4/18/60.
 HR 11797 -- Similar to HR 10675. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11799 -- Provide a new farm program for certain agricultural commodities. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 4/19/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 11800 -- Similar to HR 10675. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11816 -- Similar to HR 10675. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11817 -- Similar to HR 10572. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11818 -- Similar to HR 10675. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11822 -- Similar to HR 10675. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11834 -- Provide a new farm program for certain agricultural commodities. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/20/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 11841 -- Establish payment-in-kind program for producers of corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxseed and wheat; extend and expand conservation reserve program. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/20/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 11869 -- Similar to HR 10675. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/21/60.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3379 -- Establish an annual or biannual national housing goal; provide a study program to improve quality of residential construction without increasing cost; encourage advanced techniques in housing construction; continue farm housing program under title V of Housing Act of 1949. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 4/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 3391 -- Authorize a 10-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical educational facilities. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 11803 -- Similar to HR 11330. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11864 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to provide that small-business concerns displaced from renewal area by renewal project be eligible for loans to assist their relocation, under same terms and conditions as applicable to loans under section 7(b) of Small Business Act. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3404 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to provide an injured employee have right to select his own physician. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 4/21/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through April 21, 1960.

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,405	11,883
Joint Resolutions	188	694
Concurrent Resolutions	103	660
Simple Resolutions	307	507
TOTAL	4,003	13,744

Bills S 3379 - 3405
HR 11782 - 11877

Resolutions

S J Res 188
S Con Res none
S Res 307
H J Res 694
H Con Res 660
H Res 504 - 507

- S 3405 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 4/21/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 11802 -- Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees, and survivors of deceased employees, by amount of monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11820 -- Similar to HR 11661. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11832 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum amount of monthly insurance benefits. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11837 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,500 amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11844 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide individuals entitled to an annuity receive an increased annuity if they have a child in care. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11856 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide minimum benefits under old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals at age 72. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11861 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a 30 percent increase in benefits. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 11819 -- Amend an act to provide for entry of relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens. BRADEMANS (D Ind.) (by request) -- 4/19/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11857 -- Provide that section 352 (a) of Immigration and Nationality Act, re loss of nationality by a naturalized national of the U.S. through residence in a foreign state, not apply to certain veterans. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3385 -- Promote foreign relations of the U.S. by establishment of a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West in Hawaii. LONG (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii), Johnson (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 4/19/60 -- Foreign Relations.
 S 3388 -- Reimburse Treasury by Panama Canal Company for annuity paid to Republic of Panama. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 11808 -- Promote foreign relations of the U.S. by establishment of a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in Hawaii. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 4/19/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 11823 -- Similar to HR 11808. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11868 -- Similar to HR 10879. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 4/21/60.

5. Labor

HOUSE

HR 11845 -- Prohibit certain judicial acts affecting internal affairs of labor organizations. LANE (D Mass.) (by request) -- 4/20/60 -- Judiciary.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

S J Res 188 -- Establish a Commission on Manpower Needs for Defense in Space Age. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 11787 -- Amend title 10, USC, to make permanent authority for flight instruction for members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/18/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11809 -- Amend section 3287 (a) of title 10, USC. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11810 -- Amend section 303(a) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 by increasing per diem rates; provide reimbursement under certain circumstances for actual expenses incident to travel. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11811 -- Provide uniformity in conditions of entitlement to reenlistment bonuses under Career Compensation Act of 1949. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11812 -- Provide uniform computation of retired pay for enlisted members retired prior to June 1, 1958, under section 4 of Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, as amended, by section 6(a) of act of Aug. 10, 1946 (60 Stat. 995). KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11824 -- Amend title 10, USC, to exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from requirement for an examination-of-records clause. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 11843 -- Improve budget and accounting procedures of loan guarantee program of Veterans' Administration by establishing a revolving fund. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11858 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide direct loans to veterans where housing credit is not generally available. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11863 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish space and facilities, if available, to state veteran agencies. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

S 3387 -- Authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with Section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 4/19/60 -- Calendar.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- HR 11872 -- Issue a special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of founding of Vassar College. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 694 -- Designate second Sunday in September each year as National Grandparents' Day. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/18/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HOUSE

- HR 11815 -- Similar to HR 11741. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 4/19/60.
- H Res 505 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of Federal Power Commission. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 4/19/60 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3397 -- Dispose of surplus administrative reserves of former Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 11782 -- Dispose of judgment funds of Omaha Tribe of Indians. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 4/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11813 -- Amend Menominee Termination Act. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11833 -- Amend act of June 19, 1948, reworkweek of Fire Department of District of Columbia. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/20/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 11839 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, re insurance issued by certain fraternal beneficial associations in District of Columbia. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 11840 -- Dispose of surplus administrative reserves of former Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11870 -- Amend Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954. SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 4/21/60 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

S 3390 -- Incorporate Indoor Sports' Club Inc. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/19/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 11838 -- Amend act of March 2, 1907, re incorporation of Hungarian Reformed Federation of America. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3381 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site within which National Cultural Center may be built. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/19/60 -- Public Works.
- S 3386 -- Provide for acquisition or construction of a building to be used as a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, for a Capitol Pages' Residence Board. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/19/60 -- Public Works.
- S 3392 -- Construct a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn. BUSH (R Conn.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3399 -- Exchange certain property within Shenandoah National Park, in Virginia. BYRD (D Va.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3402 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in trust and restricted allotted lands and retracted purchased allotted lands in Minnesota. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3403 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1959 to study the best location for a new building for certain courts of the U.S.; preserve Dolly Madison House and other historic buildings near White House. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/21/60 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 11784 -- Authorize appropriation of \$5,000 for works for protection of banks of Kansas River against erosion. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/18/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 11807 -- Exchange certain property within Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11821 -- Amend act of Sept. 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 561), re construction, operation, and maintenance of Spokane Valley project, Washington, under Federal reclamation laws. HORN (R Wash.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11842 -- Save and preserve for public benefit a portion of remaining undeveloped seashore of U.S. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11846 -- Establish Fire Island National Park. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11860 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control program grants, and strengthen enforcement procedures. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 11865 -- Provide additional lands at, and change name of, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pa. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 11871 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site within which National Cultural Center may be built. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/21/60 -- Public Works.
 HR 11873 -- Similar to HR 11515. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 4/21/60.
 HR 11876 -- Establish Fort Bowie National Historic Site in Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3380 -- Provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class matter. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 3396 -- Extend educational materials postal rate to certain printed plastic educational reference charts. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 11798 -- Establish in General Services Administration an office to disseminate general information re organization of Federal Government. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 4/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11801 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods in public interest. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11835 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, re position descriptions, salary. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11875 -- Similar to HR 11181. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 4/21/60.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3389 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide civil liability for violations by common carriers by motor vehicle and freight forwarders. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 11788 -- Similar to HR 11703. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/18/60.
 HR 11789 -- Similar to HR 11704. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/18/60.
 HR 11805 -- Similar to HR 11704. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11806 -- Similar to HR 11703. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60.
 HR 11814 -- Further amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of a rebuilt vessel unless entire rebuilding is effected within the U.S. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- HR 11859 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that packages of fruits and vegetables be labeled to show state where grown. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11867 -- Supplement national policy against unfair competition and deceptive acts or practices in commerce by requiring full disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 4/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11877 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re control of erection, establishment, or continued existence of antennas used to receive radio signals. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3398 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/20/60 -- Finance.
 S 3401 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit hospitals from certain excise taxes. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/21/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11785 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to impose a duty upon importation of montan wax produced in Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied areas of Germany. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11786 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11790 -- Repeal transportation excise tax. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11804 -- Amend section 481(b) (4) (C) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11836 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11862 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate tax on long-distance telephone service simultaneously with termination (presently provided for) of tax on local telephone service. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11866 -- Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductibility of lawful expenditures for legislative purposes. MASON (R Ill.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11874 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; provide additional exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture						
Commerce (HR 10234)	\$ 799,615,000	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 738,388,300	\$ 738,388,300	
Defense						
District of Columbia (HR 10233)						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000	28,533,000	28,533,000	\$ 27,533,000
District payment	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)	(240,089,152)	(240,089,152)	(239,470,433)
Executive Offices (HR 11389)	14,302,500	13,787,500	13,787,500			
Independent Offices (HR 11776)	8,416,897,000	8,146,167,400	8,182,067,400			
Interior (HR 10401)	550,330,300	543,375,600	543,375,600	586,259,500	589,212,625	
Labor-HEW (HR 11390)	4,000,083,981	4,184,022,731	4,184,022,731			
Legislative						
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 11666)	708,173,755	676,579,807	676,564,807			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 10569)	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000	4,877,014,000	4,877,014,000	
Mutual Security						
Supplementals, 1960	1,041,504,888	252,175,864	260,505,864	1,002,987,103	1,018,570,103	978,449,003



Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S APRIL 27 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's April 27 press conference, the 83rd of his second term, held four weeks after the 82nd. (Weekly Report p. 586):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I have no announcements.

KOREA

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, the new Acting President of Korea says he still expects you to visit there June 22nd. Could you comment on that for us, sir; and in this connection, describe for us the role of the United States in the current Korean crisis -- specifically, did this Government ever indicate to Korea that we thought President Rhee should leave office?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you're asking, you've got a number of barrels on your gun there, but I'll try to remember all your points. First of all, I have no change of plans whatsoever. I expect to go to Korea. Secondly, to charge America with interference in the internal affairs of Korea is not correct. Now, we start off with this: Syngman Rhee is not only, has been not only a great man in his area, but he has been a tremendous patriot. I think he is one of those men that can be called "The father of his country." He fought for its independence from the moment it lost it, I think in 1910, he has never ceased. And as he has grown older, there would be no doubt that here and there there has been mistakes. Now, in this last election, there were certain irregularities and the most that I ever did -- and as this was a friendly gesture for a man I know and respect and admire, I said that trouble could come out of such irregularities and hoped that they could be stopped -- said this through the State Department. I believe it was published. No interference of any kind was ever undertaken by the United States and we had no part in inciting or know anything about the inciting of this difficulty.

Now, just exactly what is going to happen I don't know, but I do know this: that both the Communist press of Peking and I believe of Moscow have expressed some disappointment that Mr. Rhee has again shown a statesmanlike attitude in saying, "All right, I'm still serving my people and I'll do what seems to be correct." And, I might add this: that there is no evidence whatsoever that there was any Communist inspiration for this unrest that was brought about.

NIXON AT SUMMIT

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, ABC: Mr. President, this question is based on a White House announcement yesterday, that Mr. Nixon might be called on to substitute for you at the summit. Perhaps you have emphasized no theme more emphatically than the need to go wherever was necessary to go and do whatever it was necessary to do to obtain and secure peace. Could you suggest to us what overriding domestic developments outside of an outright emergency there might be that would call you away from summit deliberations?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it should be, I think it's simple. Congress is in session and there are a number of bills that are important before the Congress. If they should come at an awkward time for me, and I felt that they should be vetoed -- now, I have quite a tough time schedule because any important bill that requires a veto, not only requires the most, the deepest study in the departments concerned, but it demands daily consultation with me because I am the one that has got to be convinced that this is a bad bill or a good bill and therefore you cannot do this if these, as I say, if these bills are important, from a distance.

Now, the only reason that I happen to have said this in this particular case, we don't know how long this summit meeting is going to be. In 1955 we had a rather, a pretty good understanding of the number of days. Everybody agreed that this time it should go as long as it was felt necessary, so since I am leaving on the 14th and had to fix a date for my visit to Portugal on Sunday, I

took the 23rd, the 23rd to the 24th. This is getting along at a rather long period. So, I said if domestic requirements did bring me back, I would have to ask Mr. Nixon to serve for me. Now, as the head of the delegation. This doesn't mean that I expect him to be there but I was -- simply put the warning. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: All right -- Mrs. Craig.

HUNGRY CHILDREN

Q. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald: Thank you, sir. Mr. President, for more years than you have been in the White House, the pitiful children of the West Virginia unemployed coal miners have been starving for proper food. We do give them whatever surpluses we have. While you and Congress talk about helping the needy in foreign countries, isn't there something that you could do for needy Americans in this rich America of our own?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mrs. Craig, you say they haven't been helped. I thought they had. Now I'm not going to try to generalize here or make any alibis. I will find out exactly what has happened because in talking to the Secretary of Agriculture over the years, I assumed that for those people that were really destitute, that there was methods for helping them so that they got enough to eat.

DISARMAMENT AND THE ECONOMY

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, you and President de Gaulle agreed that disarmament should have, be a priority subject at the summit. If we should have substantial disarmament somewhere along the line, do you think it would send this economy into a tailspin?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't believe that it would, for this simple reason: We are now scratching around to get money for such things as school construction, a bill that I recommended a year ago. We are trying to build our roads before they become obsolete, and have to get a new program to bring them around. There are all sorts of things to be done in this country in the way of reclamation and so on that have to take over the years. I see no reason why the sums which are now going into these sterile, negative mechanisms that we call war munitions shouldn't go into something positive. Moreover, a greater portion of it could go into investment in the foreign field which in the long run will make us more prosperous than will just putting them in tanks and airplanes.

Q. BURD: May I ask one more thing on that? What role do you see for the Government in this conversion period if there were disarmament, in the sense of helping industry or not helping them.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think, Mr. Burd, you are making one assumption that probably is not correct. And that is this: That if you got some agreement that instantly there would be a very cut-off, I think the thing would be, an almost imperceptible decline and that could be picked up, I think without any great trouble.

ALGERIA

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, in New York yesterday General de Gaulle renewed his pledge of self determination for the Algerians. I wonder if you could comment on that and tell us anything else that you and General de Gaulle may have discussed on that point?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I asked him specifically whether he stood by his pledge, and his speech of September 16, 1959 in which he promised a self determination for the Algerian people with the suggested three, under three methods. He said that he not only stood by that but that it was the continued policy, the official policy as well as his personal conviction about the situation.

Now, the reason I asked the question was this: Because of one or two speeches that he had made, one of them I believe at Constantine, the language as interpreted to us here seemed to

mean that he had hardened, that he had changed his attitude and I put the specific question, and I said on that basis, just as I did in September, 1959, I endorsed what you were doing and wish you well in its progress.

NIXON AT SUMMIT

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, if it should develop that Vice President Nixon were to go to the summit meeting after you leave it, would you expect the other heads of government to stay on, or would you expect them to appoint representatives of comparable rank to continue the talks?

THE PRESIDENT: Well now, it wouldn't be more than for a couple of days, so they would stay. As a matter of fact I have notified my friends, including Mr. Khrushchev, that this is always a possibility because when we were trying to discuss the matter of the probable length of the conference, I had to insert this one possible caveat -- the others are not under the same kind of compulsion under certain situations, so if I had to come back, if the thing ran more than two or at the outside three days -- I'd be right back there. But in the meantime I would have taken care of whatever I thought was necessary.

ELECTIONS IN CUBA

Q. DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, inasmuch as our democratic attitude has brought about free elections in distant South Korea, could you tell us what is our current attitude towards the absence of free elections under the Castro regime in Cuba?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you say we brought them about. I think that the Korean people brought them about. I believe the Koreans are dedicated to the self expression of peoples. I believe that they are against communism and they have brought this about by their protests. Now, I must say this: I deplore violence in these things. I have several times brought about or brought out that protests by peaceful assembly to bring to the attention of responsible officials the feelings of people, that's fine. I bitterly resent violence in connection with these things. So I think that we didn't do it. I did say to Mr. Rhee -- this could lead to trouble, if our reports are correct, but that's all.

HOPES FOR SUMMIT

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, I wonder if you could tell us some of your hopes for the summit conference in the light of two things: First of all, your visit with President de Gaulle; and, secondly, the recent belligerent statement by Khrushchev on Berlin.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you mean the speech at Baku?

Q. PIERPOINT: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, when you come down to it, it is just a reiteration of the same old theme and the same old story. I don't think that we should take that too seriously, but certainly if he means it as an ultimatum -- which I don't believe he does -- but if he does, then I would have to reply just as I have to him before, and said to him: I shall never go to any meeting under a threat of force, the use of force or an ultimatum of any kind. I'm going there as a free representative of a free country if I go, and I'm sure he understands that. Therefore, I don't believe that his statement means a real change in policy. It's just a mere -- more of the same.

Now, you say that you'd like to know about my hopes for the summit. I think the most we can hope is for, at this time, is ease of tension, some evidence that we are coming closer together -- sufficiently so that people have a right to feel a little bit more confident in the world in which they are living and in its stability. Now, how this might come about I don't know. There is, of course, the subjects of ceasing of tests, and with a controlled system for that, for developing some step in disarmament, and for greater contacts, particularly cultural contacts. I think that there are a number of ways in which this might begin, and that's about all you can say.

RELIGION IN CAMPAIGN

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: A number of men in American public life recently have spoken up on how they feel about the injection of the religious issue into the political campaign. Could you tell us how you feel on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, let me read two items from the American Constitution, Article 6. The reason I read it is because I don't want to see it (misquoted) -- "The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

And, the second is the Bill of Rights and it is the first one of those rights:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting a free exercise thereof."

Now, my answer, as far as I can give it, has been better given by the Constitution than I should in any words I can think of.

BERLIN QUESTION

Q. JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press: Mr. President, if Mr. Khrushchev at the summit conference raises a very heavy pressure for his demands on Berlin, and in effect creates a crisis, would you regard such a development as blocking your hopes for an easing of tensions and for some agreement in the field of disarmament?

THE PRESIDENT: I reported to you people that Mr. Khrushchev said that he was going to raise this question, he was going to try to argue it, but that he was not putting any time limit upon this accomplishment. Now, I think that certainly at that moment he meant it. He knows that there are certain events coming around in the world. There are elections here and abroad and every place else, possibly he wants to see what's going to happen, I don't know. For example, there is a German election in which he is unquestionably interested. And he is probably hoping for some closer relations between West Germany and some of the border states, particularly like Poland. So there are other developments that he could expect or would hope to come about that would help him to solve his problems from his viewpoint. But I think that is the reason that he sees there is no reason for putting down an ultimatum at this moment because otherwise you just run into an immovable object and an irresistible force and there you are. And of course that would have a very great effect on the hopes that we have.

HOPE ON BERLIN

Q. RUTHERFORD M. POATS, United Press International: Sir, I believe, in listing your hopes and prospects for the summit, you did not mention any settlement on Berlin or Germany. May we conclude from that and your answer just given that you do not have much, see much chance of any agreement there on that subject?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think our position has been so clearly stated in speeches over the years, just recently one by the Vice President, one by Secretary Dillon, one by the Secretary of State. The point is that we are not going to give up the juridical position that we have. Now, it doesn't seem feasible or possible to me that any agreement should now be reached that would settle -- could now be reached that would settle this whole thing. That, we have to remember, but that does not mean that some kind of progress can be made the side issue or side effect of which could be the making a better approach toward Berlin, in the month to come.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, can you tell us anything of your administration's plans to send Congress a health insurance bill at this session?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have got, I am preparing now a message for Congress giving my great concern about several bills, and the only reason that is holding it up is that we have not yet been able to coordinate, to bring together the various aspects, you might say, of this great problem and try to make a sensible unit out of the literally dozens of different proposals and alternatives that have been suggested.

Now, everybody agrees that in this field is a problem. Some of it, of course, is exemplified in very typical cases, but there are all sorts of areas in which this is attacked, local, state, federal, voluntary methods and every other kind of thing. The only thing to which I am utterly opposed is compulsory insurance in this

field, and to put the matter in the OASI by adding on a half per cent of taxes, half for the workman and half for the company, does not seem to me to be suitable because I regard that as a compulsory affair.

FAR EAST TRAVEL

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Could you give us a better idea now of your travel plans for the Soviet Union, Japan and Korea; and the possibility that you will not disappoint some of your Far Eastern friends by going to the Philippines and Taipei?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, with this last part, every time you undertake a trip someone expresses a hope that you would go to another place. Now, if you continue this far enough, well, I couldn't get back here in time to vote next year. (Laughter) Therefore, there has to be a compromise. I do my best in advance to explain my situation to those of our friends that might have an interest in it, and I have so far, I have not felt able to enlarge the plans which included visits to Russia, Japan and a very brief call in Korea. The one in Russia -- I don't believe the details are yet fixed sufficiently so that I could give you the actual schedule. I think in a few days I probably could -- Mr. Hagerty says in a few days it could be.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Q. JOHN HERLING, National Newspaper Syndicate: Mr. President, at long last, sir, preparations are being made for that labor-management summit conference and, in your January State-of-the-Union Message, you talked about the public interest which required such a getting together. May I ask, sir, why the public is not directly represented in such a proposed conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Well I think that they will be. If you have -- first of all, we are starting out to get three representatives of labor and three of business to determine who they believe should be included in the membership of a committee that will do this. So I would rather see three businessmen and three recognized labor leaders determining on the composition of the final commission than I would to just name it myself. Frankly, I want it to be just -- the only thing I'm doing here is suggesting this thing and getting it started by putting in the three or the six individuals together, having seen George Meany and then Mr. Bannow and in this way I hope it will take just as much concern about the public interest as all of the rest of us are.

CORCORAN CONVERSATIONS

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, last December the 2nd I asked you a question and you said you'd look into it, and that was about the ex parte conversations of Thomas Corcoran, a lawyer, with members of the Federal Power Commission, and actions that resulted in an increase in rates not once but at least twice. I wonder what you think about this.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't recall, but I assure you this, that I told them to do it. Do you have anything (conferring with Mr. Hagerty)?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, but it's too long an answer now. (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Come over to Mr. Hagerty's office and see if he can give you the exact answer.

Q. McCLENDON: Sir, I've been over there several times and asked that question -- (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, do you think you or I should do the correction from Mr. Hagerty, one of us will have to do it. (Laughter) Excuse me, this man right here. Yes, the man with the glasses on, right there. (Laughter)

NUCLEAR TESTS

Q. E.W. KENWORTHY, New York Times: Mr. President, several leading scientists last week testified before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the art of concealing underground tests was outstripping the art of detecting them. Would the views of those scientists be taken into account in our negotiations at Geneva or at Paris and would we request an increase in the number of detection stations for a treaty on a nuclear test ban?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you know the plan that we suggested was to agree on the methods for eliminating those above the

atmosphere and those in the atmosphere and those under the sea. And then, underground, down to, I believe, what they call a seismic index of 4.75 which is supposed to show a size, I believe, somewhere in the order of 20 KT.

Now, up until that point, that would require an inspection system about like that that was laid out in 1958 at Geneva; but to go below that is going to take a very much more elaborate system. Now, what we have asked is for a group of the three countries that are working on this to get their scientists and see whether they can come up and develop the kind of plan that would be needed for these below the critical point, and that is as far as it has gone.

I don't know, I have heard them say, I have heard it said the number would have to be multiplied three times, or something of that kind as to the number that was agreed first, but I am not sure. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: The man right there.

WHEAT PRICE SUPPORTS

Q. CHARLES W. BAILEY, Minneapolis Tribune: Mr. President, earlier this year the Secretary of Agriculture indicated that a wheat bill raising price supports in any way would not fall within the guide lines you set down in your message. More recently Republican leaders have come away from meetings at the White House, including one meeting at which you were present, with the impression that it might be possible to have some small increase in wheat price supports in order to get a new piece of legislation this year. I wonder if you could help us out with your view on that.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am against higher price supports because the only effect I can see of them is that we put more and more wheat in storage. We have surpluses that overhang the market, depress prices and make the problem much greater and greater, and more severe.

Now, if there were any kind of reasonable plan that, connected with other features of the thing, they could bring something about that seemed to be reasonable and fair to the farmers, well, I would be glad to look at it and, because as I say, if it looks reasonable to me, I will approve it because I am just to this point -- I know that we are in a bad fix, the farmers are, and I have had correspondence recently with some of my farmer friends because, individuals, to get statistics. I must say that it is one, oh, that when you take all of the intricacies of actual problems affecting so many humans in such a great industry and then mix that up with politics you have got something that is very difficult indeed to solve. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: No, the man below you.

CONNOLLE APPOINTMENT

Q. RICHARD E. MOONEY, New York Times: Mr. President, Senator Bush has said that he has been advised by the White House that Mr. Connolle will not be reappointed to the Federal Power Commission. You have received several representations on behalf of Mr. Connolle's reappointment, most recently from a group of mayors. Could you tell us first, are you not going to reappoint Mr. Connolle; and second, why?

THE PRESIDENT: First, why. This: Because it is my responsibility to appoint people and to get the best people I can. This Mr. Connolle came to see one of my staff in December to ask about his reappointment, and they said they'd look into it. I think I can get a better man, that's all.

KHRUSHCHEV SPEECH

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, in his speech yesterday in Baku, Mr. Khrushchev repeated the threats which the Camp David communique was intended to remove. Now my question is whether you intend to let it stand where it is or will you communicate with him about the Baku speech?

THE PRESIDENT: I have made no particular decision on the point.

SUEZ SHIPPING

Q. LILLIAN LEVY, National Jewish Post and Opinion: President Nasser recently stated that the Suez would remain closed

to Israel's ships and shipping and that he has reached no understanding on this matter with you and Secretary General Hammarskjöld. Under your leadership, sir, the 1956 Suez crisis was resolved. At that time the United States again reaffirmed the broad principle of free access through the Suez for all nations and expressed its faith that Nasser would uphold this principle. Since Nasser has rejected it, are you considering now personal intervention or, and do you have any reason to believe that your intervention would be less successful today than it was in '56?

THE PRESIDENT: I did say exactly what you said in 1956. Mr. Nasser has given as his reason for doing nothing since that time that they are in a state of war, that this doesn't apply. Now, I don't know what you can do unless you want to resort to force in such affairs, and I'm certain that we're not trying to settle international problems with force. We have done everything we could to make it clearer that we stand by our commitments and we think that other nations should do the same, particularly when it comes to the free use of the Suez Canal. But, I don't know that there is any idea whatsoever of making a new step in this direction or new argument because I think it's all been said.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

April 8 -- Proclamation calling for observance of Loyalty Day, May 1.

Capitol Briefs

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Labor Department April 25 reported that the consumer price index rose one-tenth of 1 percent in March to 125.7 percent of the 1947-49 average, a new all-time high. (Weekly Report p. 557)

ILLINOIS JUDGESHIP

The body of W. Lynn Parkinson, U.S. circuit court of appeals judge for the seventh circuit (Illinois), was discovered April 24 wedged in construction work on a Lake Michigan breakwater off Chicago's Near North Side. Cause of death was not immediately known. Parkinson, then 57, disappeared Oct. 26, 1959. Discovery of his body permitted immediate appointment of a successor to his position on the bench and apparently obviated the need for a bill (S 2850 -- S Rept 1157), reported March 7 by the Senate Judiciary Committee, creating one new temporary judgeship for the seventh circuit to take up the workload caused by the vacancy in Parkinson's position. The vacancy could not be filled until Parkinson was declared legally dead. (Weekly Report p. 366)

EISENHOWER PAPERS, LIBRARY

President Eisenhower April 13 offered the Government most of his private papers, effective Jan. 20, 1961, when his term expired. In a letter to the General Services Administration, the President said his papers, with certain exceptions, should be made available "for purposes of serious research as soon as possible". The President said the papers would have to be kept in a \$3 million library being erected by the Eisenhower Presidential Library Commission. The GSA notified Congress April 19 that it had accepted the President's offer. Its

April 11 -- Letters to all state Governors advising them of Atomic Energy Commission plans to transmit a set of proposed criteria for state assumption of regulation of certain radioactive materials, as permitted by PL 86-373.

April 13 -- Letter to the General Services Administration offering Mr. Eisenhower's private papers to the Government at the expiration of his term in office.

April 18 -- Executive Order creating an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a labor dispute between the Long Island Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The immediate effect of the order was to prohibit a strike for 60 days.

April 21 -- Letter to President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil congratulating him on transfer of the Brazilian capital to the city of Brasilia.

April 22 -- Executive Order extending to the end of the 86th Congress the Senate Judiciary Committee's authority to examine income tax returns for 1945 to 1959.

April 22 -- Executive Order creating an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a labor dispute between the Akron and Barberton Belt Railroad and other carriers represented by the Eastern, Western and Southeastern Carriers Conference Committees, and 11 railway labor unions. The immediate effect of the order was to prohibit a strike for 60 days.

April 22 -- Statement of welcome, delivered at Washington National Airport, to French President Charles de Gaulle.

April 23 -- Letter to President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela congratulating him on the commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the independence of the Republic of Venezuela.

action was final unless Congress countermanded it within 60 days. The GSA April 19 also notified Congress that it had accepted the Library as a gift from the Eisenhower Presidential Library Commission; transfer of ownership also would take place at the end of Mr. Eisenhower's term.

NOMINATION, CONFIRMATIONS

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate for confirmation:

John S. Bragdon of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board; April 25.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James R. Durfee of Wisconsin, a Republican, as an associate judge of the U.S. Court of Claims; April 20.

Courtland D. Perkins of New Jersey, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; April 21.

HEALTH FOR PEACE PROGRAM

Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) April 17, for himself and 14 other Democratic Senators, wrote President Eisenhower asking that he propose an international "Health for Peace" program at the summit meetings beginning May 16 in Paris. Williams said the program should be an "all-out joint effort of research and eradication of the major dreaded diseases and illnesses afflicting the world."

The 14 Senators supporting Williams were Labor and Public Welfare Committee Chairman Lister Hill (Ala.) -- chief sponsor of a Senate-passed "health-for-peace" measure (S J Res 41) -- Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Russell B. Long (La.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Frank Church (Idaho), James E. Murray (Mont.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Ralph Yarborough (Texas), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) and Jennings Randolph (W.Va.). (Weekly Report p. 403)

(For Around the Capitol, see p. 706)

NUCLEAR TEST DETECTION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy, Special Subcommittee on Radiation and Subcommittee on Research and Development.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On problems of nuclear test detection and their relation to current Geneva negotiations for a nuclear weapons test ban. (Weekly Report p. 694) Testimony:

April 21 -- Eleven scientists agreed during a panel discussion that underground tests of small nuclear weapons could not be detected by any feasible control network, but they disagreed on the level below which detection would be impossible, and on the required size of a control network within the Soviet Union.

Dr. Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University physicist, said a network of 600 seismic monitor stations within Russia probably would assure adequate warning of any test cheating down to the 20-kiloton Hiroshima-size bomb. (Geneva test ban negotiations began in 1958 on the basis of recommendations by a conference of scientists for a global network of 180 monitor stations. The proposed network included 21 or 22 stations in the Soviet Union.)

Dr. Richard B. Roberts, Carnegie Institute biophysicist, said if control stations were spaced about 250 miles apart, with 150 stations within the Soviet Union, there would be good detection results. He said detection of underground or underwater tests would require further research.

Dr. Edward Teller, known as the "father of the H-bomb", said he doubted any detection network would pick up explosions of small-size tests and that more control stations would bring so many reports of disturbances it would be like "looking for needles in the haystack".

Dr. Raymond Peterson of the United Geophysical Corp. and Frank Coker of the United Electric Dynamics Corp. said an Air Force study they were preparing indicated only 21 or 22 stations would be feasible in Russia because of "unfavorable" topography and geography.

Carleton M. Beyer of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency said studies indicated the cost of a 180-station network would be about \$1 billion and would take up to six years to complete.

April 22 -- Beyer said a research program was getting under way in ARPA to improve detection techniques, and that \$9.6 million was available so far for the work with \$8.6 million of it for studies on underground blasts.

Allen F. Donovan, vice president of Space Technology Laboratories, an Air Force research and engineering firm, said the Russians would have an advantage over the U.S. in conducting space nuclear weapons tests because of more powerful rockets. He said satellites to detect space tests could now be designed and equipped, and the Air Force was establishing a worldwide network of tracking stations which would be used to serve such satellites.

Dr. Richard F. Taschek, Atomic Energy Commission scientist, said he believed six earth satellites would have to be in orbit continually for an effective space detection system and that it would take at least four or five years

to put a full-scale system in operation. He said there would be "a high probability of success" in such a system.

April 23 -- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), who presided at the hearings, said in a closing statement that testimony indicated that a control network, "for the next several years", could not detect and identify either underground bomb tests "whose seismic signals record the equivalent of a non-muffled bomb explosion of 20 kilotons or less" or "muffled tests of 100 kilotons or more set off deep underground in large cavities." He said "from that time forward, it will be a race between improved means of detection and identification, as against improved means of concealing and muffling nuclear tests," and that a "vigorous and sustained" research and development program was needed.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 22 -- A Washington Evening Star story said the Administration had suppressed a report on disarmament policy it ordered made in July 1959 by a group headed by Charles A. Coolidge, former special assistant to the Secretary of Defense (1955-56). The Star said the report was submitted in January to the State Department, that Secretary of State Christian A. Herter reportedly recognized that the recommendations were counter to Administration policy and urged President Eisenhower to pigeonhole it, and that on White House orders only "a small group of military and civilian officials" saw it. According to the Star, the report warned that: the U.S. could not safely go into a real disarmament agreement with its present military forces, but needed the safeguard of a "stable deterrent" such as a system of mobile long-range missiles; any agreement to ban underground nuclear testing should be avoided since cheating always was possible; the U.S. should not consent to a quick armament cutback once an agreement was reached, but should move gradually toward agreed goals while making sure the Russians were doing the same; and nuclear arms should be the last to be reduced.

The story said the report recommended that the U.S. should: build more conventional forces before signing any arms agreement; agree to keep nuclear weapons out of earth satellites; accept proposals for a partially disarmed zone through Central Europe to protect both sides from surprise attack; agree to ban surface or outer space testing of nuclear weapons; agree to strengthen the World Court; agree to make greater use of the United Nations in disputed areas; and help codify international law as a step toward using the rule of law instead of force.

April 25 -- Former President Harry S. Truman told a meeting of the United Nations Correspondents Assn. in New York the U.S. should not agree to end nuclear tests unless the Russians showed they could be trusted to observe such an agreement.

April 27 -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said testimony before the Committee had "seriously questioned, if not weakened" the technical basis of the President's Feb. 11 test ban proposal, and a treaty resulting from it, while it would "merit sympathetic and favorable consideration" by the Senate, would, if it made any further concessions, be subject to "most searching scrutiny". (Weekly Report p. 246, 278)

Special Report

NO ACTION LIKELY ON WILDERNESS, SHORELINE BILLS

The United States' ocean and Gulf shoreline, not including the Great Lakes, is about 5,400 miles. Most of it is privately owned or state owned, but nearly 200 miles is already part of the National Park System. A number of bills under consideration by the 1960 session of Congress proposed to add a sizable chunk of ocean, Gulf and Great Lakes shoreline to the park system.

A second set of proposals involving reservation of land aimed at placing a portion of land and forests, most of it already owned by the Federal Government, in a National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness proposals, in some form, have been before Congress since 1949. (1959 Weekly Report p. 538)

Both the shoreline and wilderness bills were before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, but had little chance of being reported before Congress adjourned. The Committee Aug. 28, 1959 postponed action on S 1123 until 1960. It said April 20 it might schedule executive hearings shortly. A Committee spokesman March 31 told Congressional Quarterly the Committee planned to hold hearings during the 1960 session on bills to make national parks out of specific shoreline areas, but not on comprehensive shoreline bills. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has not planned hearings on shoreline or wilderness proposals.

General Shoreline Areas

Two shoreline bills (S 2460, S 2010) before the Senate Committee gave the Secretary of Interior authority to condemn certain lands provided the state in which the land was situated agreed. Under S 2460, introduced by Committee Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.), the total land purchased could not exceed 482,000 acres and the land selected was required to possess particularly valuable recreational potentials. The bill specified these areas and acreage limitations:

Cape Cod, Mass.	30,000
Padre Island, Texas	60,000
Oregon Dunes, Ore.	35,000
Indiana Dunes, Ind.	5,000
Point Reyes, Calif.	35,000
Cumberland Island, Ga.	25,000
Huron Mt., Mich.	90,000
Channel Islands, Calif.	76,000
Pictured Rocks, Mich.	100,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes, Mich.	26,000
TOTAL	482,000

In addition to \$50 million with which to purchase the lands, the Murray bill authorized an additional \$10 million for grants to states for the development of their own shoreline parks. A companion bill (HR 8445) was introduced in the House by Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.).

S 2010 provided for the conversion of three seashore or lakeshore areas, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, into national parks. The total acreage under S 2010 could not exceed 100,000 and the total authorization was limited to \$15 million. Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) April 20 introduced the new Administration shorelines bill (HR 11842). It proposed that the U.S. acquire three specific

areas and make them into national parks: part of Cape Cod, Mass.; Padre Island, Texas; and the Oregon Dunes.

Four other bills before the Senate Committee made Padre Island (S 4), the Oregon Dunes (S 1526), Cape Cod from Provincetown to Chatham (S 2636) and Point Reyes Park, Marin County, Calif. (S 2428), part of the National Park System.

The Interior Department recommended that certain shoreline areas be made part of the National Park System. In a report released March 13, the National Park Service listed five shoreline areas on the Great Lakes, covering a total of 108 miles, which it said were of major importance for recreational uses: Pigeon Point, Minn.; Huron Mountain, Sleeping Bear Dunes and Pictured Rocks, Mich.; and the Indiana Dunes.

Wilderness Areas

Companion bills (S 1123, HR 1960) before the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees were designed to preserve the remaining wilderness areas in the United States.

The bills defined wilderness "as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." The bills gave the Secretary of the Interior up to 20 years to decide what portion of the national forests, National Park System and wildlife refuges would be included in the wilderness area. Under the program, approximately 55 million of the Nation's 2.3 billion acres could become wilderness: 22 million acres drawn from national parks; 14 million from national forests; 14 million from wildlife areas; and five million from federal lands in Hawaii and Alaska.

The bill prohibited, with specific exceptions, all forms of commercial enterprise, the construction of permanent roads and the use of motor vehicles in the wilderness areas, except where the construction of temporary roads or the use of vehicles were necessary for the administration of the area. S 1123, however, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit livestock grazing and the use of motor boats and aircraft where these practices had already become well established; and authorized the President to permit prospecting, mining and the construction of reservoirs and water conservation works, and roads necessary to their operation, where he determined such operations were in the best interests of the United States.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) April 20 introduced amendments to S 1123 to designate immediately as statutory wilderness areas 5.9 million acres of national forest lands already tentatively classified as such by the Secretary of Agriculture; to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to determine and report to Congress whether another 8,269,000 acres classified as primitive should become statutory wilderness areas; to direct the Interior Secretary to examine lands under his jurisdiction to determine which if any should become wilderness areas; and to reserve for Congress the right to decide the final status of these lands. Under the original bill, selection of wilderness areas was left to the Executive Branch.

FOREIGN TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the U.S. position in foreign trade and a March 17 proposal by President Eisenhower of a program to promote export trade. (Weekly Report p. 492, 608)

BACKGROUND -- Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) March 18 said the President's proposals appeared on first examination to be sound but "the main question in my mind is whether the program adds up to action sufficiently bold to meet the need or represents only a declaration of intent to do what we are already doing, only better." A Committee staff report, based on an eight-month survey of U.S. exports, was released April 23 and it concluded that U.S. exports had followed a "generally increasing yet highly unpredictable up-and-down course" since World War II while other industrial countries' exports had shown a "steady upsurge". The report recommended: establishment of a system of guarantees for export credit, to protect the lender against all types of risks; reestablishment of the foreign commercial service, merged in 1939 into the State Department foreign service as an overseas operation of the Commerce Department; and creation of a "U.S. office of travel and tourism to promote more visits by foreigners to this country."

TESTIMONY -- April 25 -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller said "only a small number of American companies, and those mostly the larger ones, are engaged in foreign trade," and that "our exports will not increase sufficiently to balance our accounts unless a sense of national urgency is created." Mueller said the "underlying concern" must be whether the U.S. was "sufficiently competitive" to reduce substantially a deficit in the total balance of payments -- the difference between payments to foreign countries and receipts from them. He said trends indicated the U.S. in 1960 should experience a recovery from an export slump which began in 1957, but he emphasized that "in even the most optimistic predictions the improvement is insufficient to reduce the deficit in our balance of payments to a tolerable level." Mueller said "only the individual private businessman can solve our problem by using his initiative, ingenuity, drive and knowledge in foreign markets." The Government's function, he said, was "to help him mobilize, to service him with the facts which he cannot obtain independently and, most vitally, to aid him in every possible way by eliminating foreign government discriminations and improving the climate of trade."

April 26 -- Alfred H. von Klemperer, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said the best cure for the deficit was an aggressive job of American salesmanship aimed at increasing export earnings by 20 percent to 25 percent. He warned against limiting imports, because "we will also cut our exports because trade is reciprocal."

Ray W. McDonald, vice president of the Burroughs Corp. of Detroit, said U.S. business typically invested abroad only "to serve markets which otherwise could not be served directly from the United States," and that exports in his own firm, concentrated in complex office machines, had risen despite foreign investment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 25 -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported a bill (HR 10550 -- S Rept 1287) to extend for two years, through June 30, 1962, the Export Control Act of 1949, under which the Government regulates exports to prevent

acquisition of strategic materials by the Sino-Soviet bloc and to prevent a domestic shortage of scarce commodities. The bill was passed by the House April 4. (Weekly Report p. 607)

DEFENSE DEBATE

President Eisenhower's April 6 decision to curtail air defense spending in favor of a larger ballistic missile program was criticized April 21 by Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, chief of the North American Air Defense Command. Kuter told the Senate Armed Services' Military Construction Subcommittee he was "deeply concerned" by cutbacks in the Bomarc and SAGE programs because the Soviet bomber force was still the major threat to the United States and could remain "a fatal, even though secondary, threat" for the next 10 years. (Weekly Report p. 609)

Kuter's objections were overruled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. told a news conference April 21. One reason for the cutback, Gates said, was that the Bomarc-SAGE system would not have become fully operational until Soviet missiles had superseded bombers as the major threat, a shift expected about 1963.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 22 -- Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.), chairman of the House Government Operations' Special Subcommittee on Government Information, charged the Defense Department with attempting to set up an "advertising czar" with power to stifle "intelligent discussion of defense policies". Moss based his charge on a draft directive that would prohibit defense contractors from releasing information appraising "the military effectiveness or ineffectiveness" of U.S. or foreign weapons, or discussing "the economic impact of award or cancellation of specific defense contracts" under conditions that "could reasonably be interpreted as intended to influence the adoption, revision or cancellations of plans, programs or policies of the Government, including legislation." Assistant Defense Secretary Murray Snyder replied April 23 that the draft directive was one of several under consideration, designed to deal with advertising campaigns in behalf of rival weapons systems, and that the Department did not intend "to abridge in any way the right of free speech".

April 23 -- The House Science and Astronautics Committee criticized a lack of proper planning in the development of instruments to measure missile performance at Cape Canaveral, Fla., headquarters of the Atlantic Missile Range. Calling this "the narrowest bottleneck" of the testing installation, the Committee traced the lag to a failure to provide funds for instrumentation "until 30 days or less before a test." The Committee noted past criticism of Pan American World Airways, which manages the range for the Air Force, but concluded that "the Pan Am management contract is probably as satisfactory today as any alternative".

April 25 -- The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee issued a report on "Promotion of Reserve Officers to General and Flag Ranks and Their Participation after Promotion." The report was particularly critical of the Navy, which "has not seen fit to give 15 of its 24 reserve admirals a single day of active duty for training since their promotion to flag rank." It urged all of the services to "maintain a vigilant surveillance" over the participation records of reservists to insure compliance with regulations.

NATIONAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On gearing science and technology into foreign and defense policy-making. (Weekly Report p. 325) Testimony:

April 25 -- Dr. James A. Perkins, vice president of the Carnegie Corp. and a member of the 1957 Gaither Committee, testified that "modern weapons and derived modern strategy have made largely obsolete existing organization in the Pentagon." Yet tradition and "plain inertia," he said, "have kept us from making the necessary hard decisions to really unify the separate services." Perkins also said that, although "foreign policy and military policy are inextricably linked," there was no evidence of this in State Department organization or procedures. He proposed, among other steps, appointment of an Assistant Secretary for Military Affairs.

April 26 -- Dr. James B. Fisk, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories and vice chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee, termed "unrealistic" the proposal to establish a Department of Science. He suggested, instead, that the Science Advisory Board be given statutory authority.

Dr. William H. Pickering, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, said it was essential that the U.S. develop "dynamic national goals that the citizenry can comprehend and are willing to support." No major changes in Government organization were needed, he said, but "the trend towards an increasing use of part-time committees of experts to make critical decisions should be reversed."

Dr. Ruben F. Mettler, executive vice president of Space Technology Laboratories, said too much energy was devoted to "building administrative mechanisms to root out 'duplication.'" He said that "significant duplication is actually relatively easy to find and to fix -- it is finding and fixing important errors of omission which is hard."

April 27 -- Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, Princeton physics professor, warned that unless the U.S. could more nearly parallel the "purposefulness" of the Soviets, "they will prevail". Directors of scientific and technical projects should be freed from constant investigation by Congress and others, he said, and "we should suppress programs without hesitation" if they lagged or lost their necessity in the face of changed circumstances.

FEDERAL, POSTAL PAY

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 9883 and other bills to give pay increases to 500,000 postal workers and 1,000,000 other federal employees. (Weekly Report p. 622) Testimony:

April 21 -- Budget Director Maurice H. Stans opposed HR 9883, calling the proposal "fiscal irresponsibility" and "wasteful Government that cannot be defended", since passage would cost the Treasury an additional \$1.6 billion annually. Under the proposal, Stans said, raises would not be equally distributed and in some cases federal salaries would rise above comparable industrial rates. He said Congress should delay consideration of federal and postal pay raises until the Bureau of Labor Statistics completed a comparison of Government and private industry pay rates.

April 22 -- Roger W. Jones, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said pay increases should be postponed until Government payroll policies were modernized.

Pay increases merely add to the existing patchwork policy, Jones said, and make no provisions for "continuing payroll costs".

April 26 -- BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said the pay rates for classified employees had not kept up with increased living costs. The consumer price index had risen 113 percent since 1939, Clague said, but the salaries for employees in Civil Service Grade 6 had risen by only 107 percent and higher grades by even less.

Stans said the Administration would move quickly to put into effect necessary and desirable changes "in the pay and grade structure indicated by the BLS survey".

April 27 -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller said pay increases would have an adverse effect on the entire economy. Mueller said the proposal would place a heavy burden on the taxpayers and result in inflation.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 25 -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported a bill (S 2575 -- S Rept 1288) to provide medical benefits to 315,000 pensioned civil service workers. The bill applied only to workers already retired or retiring before July 1. Other employees were covered by a 1959 law (PL 86-382). (1959 Almanac p. 307)

April 26 -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said President Eisenhower opposed HR 9883, but added the Administration might ask Congress to make permanent the 2.5 percent temporary pay increase for postal workers scheduled to expire Jan. 20, 1961.

CREDIT CHARGES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 28 voted 4-3 to approve with amendments a bill (S 2755) to require merchants and money lenders to provide potential customers with full knowledge of finance charges in advance of loans and installment purchases. (Weekly Report p. 623)

The Subcommittee vote was along party lines. Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), chief sponsor of the bill, J.W. Fulbright (Ark.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) and William Proxmire, all Democrats, voted to approve; Republican Sens. Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Prescott Bush (Conn.) and Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) opposed the bill.

The Subcommittee stipulated that an additional day of hearings be held before the bill was reported to the Senate. A Subcommittee spokesman said the extra time was granted to permit the American Bankers Assn. and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. to testify on the measure. Both organizations had submitted statements to the Subcommittee, but neither had sent witnesses to testify, reportedly because of internal disagreements on the merits of the legislation.

The major amendment to the original version of S 2755 was a provision to allow states with credit disclosure laws already in effect to administer their own programs provided they met minimum federal standards, rather than replacing the state laws with the federal law. The Subcommittee bill retained the provision requiring the disclosure of the annual interest rate on the unpaid balance of a loan or installment purchase. The current practice is to list the interest on the principal of the debt.

The Subcommittee held seven days of hearings on S 2755 between March 23 and April 21.

DRUG PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the drug industry. (Weekly Report p. 695) Testimony:

April 26 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), opening a new phase of hearings on oral anti-diabetic drugs, praised the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich., for its three-year research program with a new drug, Orinase, before introducing it to the market. He said, however, the Justice Department should investigate the "highly restrictive" agreement by which Upjohn was licensed as the exclusive United States manufacturer and seller for the drug, discovered by a German firm and officially named tolbutamide. Kefauver said it was estimated that Orinase sales brought Upjohn about \$20 million annually.

Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, president of the firm, said his company had not abused its rights to handle Orinase, that he doubted he would sell any of it to a competitor "at this particular time", but that any American company could manufacture and sell it and settle financially later with the winner of a dispute over U.S. patent rights between the German firm, Farbwerke Hoechst, and another company whose name was not disclosed. Upjohn said the average price of Orinase to the patient was 12½ cents a dose, and he figured this was about the same as the cost of insulin, taken by injection.

John Blair, Subcommittee chief economist, said the price of Orinase to the druggist in the U.S. was higher than anywhere else in the world, that while the "computed production costs" for 1,000 tablets, were \$13.11, the cost to the druggist was \$84.30 and the cost to the consumer was \$139.

Upjohn said he had checked and found five countries had a higher price than that charged American druggists for Orinase, and that Blair's figures were not "anything like the cost" because they did not include such items as plant overhead costs, administration and taxes. He said the company did not keep separate records of profit or loss in individual items.

April 27 -- Dr. Henry Dolger, chief diabetes specialist at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, said in prepared testimony that the Food and Drug Administration in 1958 approved the sale of Diabinese, the trade name for chlorpropamide, an oral diabetes drug manufactured by Charles Pfizer & Co., after "some 2,000 case reports" were submitted by Pfizer that included 43 deaths and a number of instances of jaundice in clinical tests. (Dolger later told newsmen only eight of the deaths could be traced to the drug.)

John E. McKeen, Pfizer's president, said Dolger had made "a very serious misstatement of facts", and he presented a testimonial from 36 doctors who said "the incidence of serious side-effects is sufficiently low that the drug can be appropriately used in properly selected patients with the proper dosage."

Dr. George J. Hamwi, professor of medicine at Ohio State University, said he knew of only four deaths that could be related to the drug and "after very careful study of these cases it was concluded all might have been avoided" with proper use.

Dr. Alexander Marble, specialist at the Joslin Diabetic Clinic in Boston, said there was need for an "unbiased" review of all new drugs after their general release.

Drs. Roberts M. Rees and Robert C. Warner of the Pfizer Co. staff contested Dolger's testimony and said company tests of Diabinese showed only 29 known jaundice cases out of 60,000 treated.

PAYOLA INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On deceptive broadcasting practices. (Weekly Report p. 425) Testimony:

April 25 -- The Subcommittee heard executive testimony from George Paxton and Marvin Kane of Co-ed Records Inc., and Allan J. Freed, former disc jockey.

April 26 -- Paul Ackerman, music editor of Billboard Magazine, recommended making payola a crime.

Thomas Noonan, Billboard's research director, under questioning by Subcommittee Counsel Robert W. Lishman, said disc jockey Dick Clark "probably was the most important single individual" in the exploitation of records.

Bernard Goldstein, vice president of Computech Inc., a data processing firm, said Clark had a financial interest in only 27 percent of the records Clark played on his program. Goldstein, who had been hired by Clark to make a study, said it showed Clark chose his records for their popularity rather than for his financial interest.

April 27 -- Joseph Tryon of Georgetown University and Morton S. Raff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said there were statistical flaws in Goldstein's study. Tryon said Clark played records in which he had a financial interest twice as frequently as others, which could have given them "higher popularity ratings". Goldstein's evidence "does not support the stated conclusion that there was no preferential treatment," Raff said, and added that the Computech report was without value as evidence.

Harry Finfer, a part owner of Jamie Records and manager of Universal Record Distributors, said Clark had made \$31,375 in salary and stock profits in two-and-one-half years on an investment of \$125 in Jamie. Finfer said Clark's producer, Tony Mammarella, and his wife had received \$1,500 from Jamie and \$4,000 from Universal, and \$15,000 had been paid to disc jockeys and broadcast officials who listened to Jamie records and broadcast them.

Explaining the payments to Clark, Finfer said Clark in June 1957 had been invited to buy a 25 percent interest in Jamie for \$125 because of his "expert knowledge" of records. His duties were to give the firm "the benefit of his advice and experience," Finfer said, and for this he was paid \$16,700 in salary between June 1957 and November 1959, when he sold his interest in the firm for \$15,000 to the other partners.

Finfer said Universal had paid \$34,246.43 -- including the money to Mammarella -- to various disc jockeys and broadcast officials in the period July 1, 1957 to July 1, 1959. Finfer said Clark knew nothing about payments to others. All payments, he said, were made "for the purpose (of the various recipients) listening to records and giving advice."

SAN LUIS PROJECT

The House Rules Committee April 28 granted an open rule with three hours of debate to the House version (HR 7155) of the Senate-passed bill (S 44) authorizing the San Luis irrigation project. The Committee April 7 had refused to grant HR 7155 a rule. (Weekly Report p. 608)

WHEAT SURPLUS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
ACTION -- April 27 approved an amended bill (S 2759) to reduce the Nation's wheat surplus by reducing wheat acreage and, at the same time, increasing wheat price support levels. (Weekly Report p. 697)

The Committee April 26 rejected by an 8-8 vote an alternative bill (S 3159) that had the backing of the National Assn. of Wheat Growers, National Farmers Union and the National Grange. A measure sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation (S 3336) also was rejected April 26 by a 3-14 vote.

Approval of S 2759 came on a motion by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) to report the bill with a provision to increase price supports to 80 percent of parity for the crop years 1961, 1962 and 1963. As introduced by Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.), the bill carried price supports of 80 percent of parity for 1961, 75 percent for 1962 and 70 percent for 1963. The Mundt motion carried by an 8-7 vote and S 2759, which also provided for a cut in national wheat acreage by 20 percent, was ordered reported to the Senate.

Earlier the Committee took the following action:

- Rejected by an 8-9 vote a motion by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to set price supports at 85 percent.
- Rejected by an 8-9 vote a motion by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) to set price supports at 75 percent of parity.
- Rejected by a 5-10 vote a motion by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to increase and extend the Conservation Reserve Program (soil bank).
- Voted 6-5 to agree to an amendment by Mundt to establish a permanent wheat advisory council to aid the Secretary of Agriculture on long-range planning.
- Agreed unanimously to accept an amendment by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) to give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to increase acreage of durum, soft fed and other wheats not part of the surplus.

NATIONAL FORESTS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- April 24 reported a bill (HR 10572 -- H Rept 1551) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to make multiple use of national forests and to develop and maintain a high annual yield of renewable resources such as timber and livestock grazing lands. HR 10572 would clarify the legal responsibilities of the Secretary in national forest multiple use and sustained-yield management practices. The bill would also authorize the Secretary to work with state and local government agencies in the development and management of national forests. Multiple use was defined as the management of watersheds, timber, ranges, outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife "to best meet the needs of the American people." The Committee said HR 10572 would not affect the jurisdiction of the Interior Secretary over mineral resources nor the jurisdiction of state wildlife and fish agencies in national forests.

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Forests Subcommittee March 16 and 18 held hearings on HR 10572 and similar bills, and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's report, "Program for the National Forests", which he submitted to Congress March 24, 1959. The Secretary's report outlined to the year 2000 the needs and uses of the Nation's forests. (For Benson's report, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 694)

HELIUM CONSERVATION

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- April 26 reported with amendments a bill (HR 10548 -- H Rept 1552) to provide for a long-range program for the production, distribution and storage of helium to meet essential Government requirements.

As reported the bill extended the scope of the Helium Act of 1937 and gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to acquire helium-bearing land, either through purchase or eminent domain, necessary to the purpose of the act. It also gave the Department authority to produce, store, transport and sell helium either by itself or through cooperative agreements with state, private or other federal agencies, with contracts for as long as 25 years. Under the bill the Secretary could sell land no longer necessary for the conservation of helium or other federal uses, reacquire private helium supplies in national emergencies, and license producers and issue regulations concerning the sale and transportation of helium in interstate commerce. The bill established criminal penalties for violations of the act.

Committee amendments were largely technical except for a requirement that the Secretary of Interior file a report annually with Congress, and a statement emphasizing the need to avoid Government monopoly of helium production.

The report said the program, which had been approved by the President, would require the construction of 12 new plants to extract helium from gas before it was sold. The Committee estimated the cost would amount to \$225 million over a 20-year period.

ABC ROADS

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- April 21 reported an amended bill (HR 10495 -- H Rept 1546) authorizing appropriations in fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963 of \$925 million each year for federally aided primary, secondary and urban highways (ABC roads) and \$117 million in fiscal 1962 and \$122 million in fiscal 1963 for other federal roads. (For breakdown, see Weekly Report p. 623)

The bill also permitted the Secretary of Commerce to advance funds to states for completion of defense access highways, such as roads into missile installations.

The Committee said the authorizations were "the minimum figure to keep the ABC program 'moving at a smooth pace.'" Seven Committee Republicans in supplementary views "reluctantly" supported the \$925 million authorization. They said the over-all highway program was "out of balance" because the ABC roads program was getting proportionately more funds than the Interstate Highway Program. The Republicans opposed a Committee amendment raising authorizations for forest development roads by \$5 million for each year, as compared with the original bill, and said that it would benefit "some big lumber companies" at the expense of cutbacks in other parts of the road program.

COMMITTEE CHANGE

Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho) April 12 was appointed chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Indian Affairs Subcommittee. Church replaced the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore. 1955-60).

CQ Senate Votes 71 through 76.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes Treasury-Post Office Funds and Coal Mine Safety Bills, Begins Voting on Mutual Security Act

71. HR 10569. Appropriate \$4,877,014,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. Passed 75-0 (D 47-0; R 28-0), April 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 705)
72. S 743. Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to remove the exemption of mines employing less than 15 persons from the inspection requirements of the Act. Passed 80-4 (D 50-4; R 30-0), April 27, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 705)
73. S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Williams (R Del.) amendment to require public reporting of the spending of counterpart (foreign currency) and dollar funds by individual members and employees of Congressional committee. Agreed to 68-0 (D 43-0; R 25-0), April 27, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 704)
74. S 3058. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to authorize the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a plan for a Western

Hemisphere center for cultural and technical interchange in Puerto Rico. Agreed to 71-5 (D 43-3; R 28-2), April 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

75. S 3058. Butler (R Md.) amendment to delete language permitting the President to waive, for purposes of carrying out U.S. commitments to the Indus River Basin project of India and Pakistan, requirements that 50 percent of goods shipped under the Mutual Security Program be carried in U.S. vessels. Rejected 33-44 (D 23-24; R 10-20), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

76. S 3058. Butler (R Md.) amendment to require that if the President waives the 50-50 shipping requirement for the Indus project, U.S. vessels be given compensating allowances on shipments to the same area under other parts of the foreign aid program. Rejected 32-44 (D 19-27; R 13-17), April 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	71	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	71	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	71	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	75	80	68	71	33	32	Yea	47	50	43	43	23	19	Yea	28	30	25	28	10	13
Nay	0	4	0	5	44	44	Nay	0	4	0	3	24	27	Nay	0	0	0	2	20	17

71 72 73 74 75 76							71 72 73 74 75 76							71 72 73 74 75 76						
ALABAMA							INDIANA							NEBRASKA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Harke	±	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	±	±	?	✓	✓	Capehart	±	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	±	X	✓	✓
ALASKA							IOWA							NEVADA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	±	±	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Bible	Y	Y	Y	±	✓	✓
Greening	Y	±	±	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	±	±
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	Y	Y	±	Y	N	N	Carlson	±	Y	?	Y	N	N	Bridges	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Goldwater	±	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	±	Y	?	?	?	?
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Williams	±	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	±	Y	Y	N	Morton	±	±	Y	Y	N	N	Case	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW MEXICO						
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson	±	±	±	±	±	±
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	±	±	±	Y	Y	Chavez	±	±	±	±	±	±
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW YORK						
Carroll	Y	Y	±	±	X	X	Muskie	±	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Javits	±	±	±	?	?	?
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	±	?	?	?	?	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	✓
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH DAKOTA						
Frear	Y	Y	±	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	±	Y	±	±	X	X	Brunsdale	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	±	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	±	N	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							OHIO						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Lausche	Y	±	Y	N	N	N
Smathers	±	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	±	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	±	N	N
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						
Russell	Y	±	±	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	±	Y	Y	±	?	?	Kerr	±	Y	Y	Y	±	±
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	±	Y	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						
Long	Y	Y	±	Y	Y	N	Eastland	±	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Morse	±	±	±	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Stennis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lusk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDaho							MISSOURI							PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Clark	Y	Y	Y	±	N	N
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Symington	±	±	±	±	X	X	Scott	±	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS							MONTANA							RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	±	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Green	Y	±	±	±	?	?
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Murray	Y	Y	±	Y	X	X	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 59, 60.)

House Passes Emergency Home Ownership Act, 214-163, After Rejecting Move to Insert Anti-Discrimination Clause

21. H Res 498. An open rule for debate on HR 10213, the emergency housing bill (below). Agreed to 214-158 (D 198-35; R 16-123), April 27, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 703)
22. HR 10213. Emergency Home Ownership Act. McDonough (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment prohibiting the Federal National

Mortgage Assn. from purchasing mortgages on housing where discrimination was involved. Rejected 139-235 (D 14-225; R 125-10), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

23. HR 10213. Passage of the bill. Passed 214-163 (D 201-40; R 13-123), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	21	22	23	Vote No.	21	22	23	Vote No.	21	22	23
Yea	214	139	214	Yea	198	14	201	Yea	16	125	13
Nay	158	235	163	Nay	35	225	40	Nay	123	10	123

21 22 23				21 22 23				21 22 23				- KEY -					
ALABAMA				ALASKA				ARIZONA				Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. ‡ Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	2 Udall	Y	N	Y	21 22 23					
1 Boykin	?	?	?	1 Rhodes	N	N	N	1 Rhodes	N	N	N	IOWA					
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	ARKANSAS	5 Alford	Y	N	Y	1 Gathings	N	N	N	6 Coad	Y	N	Y	
2 Grant	?	?	?	4 Harris	Y	N	Y	2 Mills	Y	N	Y	5 Smith	Y	N	Y		
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	6 Norrell	N	N	N	3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	2 Wolf	Y	N	Y		
8 Jones	✓	?	✓	3 Trumble	Y	N	Y	CALIFORNIA	7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	3 Gross	N	Y	N	
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	8 Hoeven	N	Y	N		
4 Roberts	?	?	✓	2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen	N	Y	N		
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	11 McFall	Y	N	Y	1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y	4 Kyle	N	Y	N		
				1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y	8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	N	Y	1 Schwengel	N	Y	N		
				3 Moss	Y	N	Y	29 Sound	Y	N	Y	KANSAS	5 Breeding	Y	N	Y	
				5 Shelley	Y	N	Y	27 Sheppard	Y	N	Y	2 George	Y	N	Y		
				12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	6 Baldwin	N	Y	N	3 Hargis	?	?	?		
				10 Gubser	N	Y	N	4 Maillard	N	Y	N	1 Avery	N	Y	N		
				13 Teague	N	Y	N	28 Utt	N	N	N	4 Rees	N	Y	N		
				30 Wilson	N	Y	N	9 Younger	N	Y	N	6 Smith	N	N	N		
				Los Angeles County	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	KENTUCKY	3 Burke	Y	N	Y
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	4 Chelf	?	X	?		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	2 Natcher	Y	N	Y		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	7 Perkins	Y	N	Y		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	5 Spence	Y	N	Y		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	1 Stubbsfield	Y	N	Y		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	6 Watts	Y	N	Y		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	8 Siler	N	?	X		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	LOUISIANA	2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	4 Brooks	Y	N	Y		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	1 Hebert	Y	X	✓		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	8 McSweeney	N	N	N		
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y						
				23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle									

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 59, 60.)

21 22 23				21 22 23				21 22 23				21 22 23				
6 Morrison	?	N	Y	NEBRASKA				7 Lennon	Y	N	N	6 McMillan		N	?	X
5 Passman				3 Brock		N	N	5 Scott	X	?	X	2 Riley		N	N	N
7 Thompson	?	X	✓	4 McGinley		X	N	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers		?	N	N
3 Willis	N	N	Y	2 Cunningham		N	Y	10 Jonas	N	N	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE				1 Weaver		N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				1 McGovern		Y	N	Y
2 Coffin	Y	?	X	NEVADA				AL Burdick	Y	X	?	2 Berry		N	Y	N
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y	AL Baring		Y	N	AL Short	N	Y	N	TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire	X	✓	X	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				6 Bass		Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				2 Bass		N	Y	9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	9 Davis		Y	N	Y
2 Brewster	Y	N	Y	1 Merrow		Y	Y	11 Cook	Y	N	Y	8 Everett		Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	NEW JERSEY				20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	4 Evins		Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	N	Y	11 Addonizio		Y	N	18 Hays	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier		?	?	✓
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	14 Daniels		Y	N	19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	5 Loser		Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	13 Gallagher		Y	N	17 Levering	Y	N	Y	7 Murray		N	N	N
1 Johnson	N	N	N	10 Rodino		Y	N	10 Moeller	?	X	?	2 Baker		N	N	N
5 Lankford	Y	N	Y	4 Thompson		?	N	6 Vacancy				1 Reece		N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				3 Auchincloss		N	Y	21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS				
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	1 Cabill		N	Y	14 Ayres	N	Y	N	3 Beckworth		Y	N	Y
13 Burke	Y	N	Y	8 Canfield		Y	Y	13 Baumhart	N	Y	N	2 Brooks		Y	N	Y
4 Donahue	?	N	Y	6 Dwyer		N	Y	8 Betts	N	Y	N	17 Burleson		?	?	?
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	5 Frelinghuysen		N	Y	22 Bolton	N	Y	N	22 Casey		Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	2 Glenn		N	Y	16 Bow	N	Y	N	7 Dowdy		?	?	?
12 McCormack	✓	N	Y	9 Osmer		N	Y	7 Brown	N	Y	N	21 Fisher		N	N	N
11 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	12 Wallhauser		N	Y	12 Devine	X	✓	X	13 Ikard		Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	?	N	Y	7 Widnall		N	Y	15 Henderson	N	Y	N	20 Kilday		Y	?	?
6 Bates	N	Y	N	NEW MEXICO				2 Hess	N	Y	N	15 Kilgore		Y	N	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	N	AL Montoya		?	X	5 Latta	N	Y	N	19 Mahon		N	N	N
10 Curtis	N	Y	N	AL Morris		?	X	4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	1 Patman		Y	N	Y
9 Keith	N	Y	N	NEW YORK				23 Minshall	N	Y	N	11 Poage		Y	N	Y
14 Martin	?	?	?	41 Dulski		Y	N	3 Schenck	N	Y	N	4 Rayburn		?	?	?
5 Rogers	N	Y	Y	30 O'Brien		Y	N	1 Scherer	N	✓	N	18 Rogers		?	?	?
MICHIGAN				32 Stratton		N	Y	OKLAHOMA				16 Rutherford		Y	N	Y
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	27 Barry		N	?	3 Albert	Y	N	Y	6 Teague		?	?	?
12 Bennett	N	Y	N	3 Becker		N	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas		Y	N	Y
8 Bentley	N	Y	N	2 Derounian		N	Y	5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson		Y	X	✓
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	26 Dooley		X	✓	6 Morris	Y	N	Y	10 Thornberry		Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	33 Kilburn		N	✓	4 Steed	?	N	Y	12 Wright		Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N	40 Miller		N	✓	1 Belcher	N	Y	N	14 Young		?	?	?
5 Ford	N	Y	N	39 Ostertag		N	Y	OREGON				5 Alger		N	N	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	N	42 Pillion		N	Y	3 Green	Y	N	Y	UTAH				
4 Hoffman	N	Y	X	34 Pirnie		N	Y	4 Porter	Y	N	Y	2 King		N	N	N
3 Johansen	N	Y	N	43 Goodell		N	Y	2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	1 Dixon		N	Y	N
11 Knox	N	Y	N	35 Riehlman		?	?	1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT				
2 Meader	N	Y	N	37 Robison		N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Meyer		Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George		N	Y	25 Clark	?	N	Y	VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	36 Taber		N	Y	21 Dent	Y	N	Y	4 Abbitt		N	N	N
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y	31 Taylor		X	✓	11 Flood	Y	N	Y	1 Downing		N	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	1 Wainwright		N	Y	30 Holland	Y	N	Y	3 Gary		N	N	N
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y	38 Weis		N	Y	28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy		Y	N	N
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	29 Wharton		N	Y	26 Morgan	✓	N	Y	7 Harrison		N	N	N
14 Rabaut	Y	?	✓	NEW York City				10 Prokop	Y	N	Y	9 Jennings		Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				8 Anfuso		Y	N	19 Quigley	Y	N	Y	8 Smith		N	?	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	24 Buckley		✓	✓	14 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	5 Tuck		N	N	N
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	11 Celler		Y	Y	15 Walter	✓	X	✓	10 Broyhill		N	N	N
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y	7 Delaney		✓	N	17 Vacancy				6 Poff		N	N	N
3 Wier	Y	N	Y	23 Gilbert		Y	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON				
7 Andersen	N	Y	N	19 Farstein		Y	N	8 Curtin	N	Y	N	7 Magnuson		?	?	?
1 Quie	N	Y	N	22 Healey		Y	Y	9 Dague	N	Y	N	5 Horan		N	Y	N
5 Judd	N	Y	N	6 Holtzman		✓	Y	12 Fenton	✓	Y	N	3 Vacancy				
9 Langen	N	Y	N	10 Kelly		Y	N	27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	4 May		N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	9 Keogh		✓	✓	23 Gavin	?	✓	X	1 Pelly		X	✓	X
MISSISSIPPI				13 Multer		Y	N	24 Kearns	Y	Y	N	6 Tollefson		N	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	16 Powell		Y	N	13 Lafore	X	✓	X	2 Westland		Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer	N	N	N	14 Rooney		✓	✓	7 Milliken	N	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	18 Santangelo		Y	Y	16 Mumma	N	Y	N	3 Bailey		Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	N	20 Teller		Y	Y	22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	4 Hechler		Y	N	Y
4 Williams	N	N	N	21 Zelenko		Y	Y	18 Vacancy				5 Kee		Y	N	Y
5 Winstead	N	N	N	5 Bosch		N	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N	6 Slack		Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				12 Dorn		Y	Y	Philadelphia				2 Staggers		Y	N	Y
5 Bolling	?	N	Y	25 Fino		Y	Y	1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	1 Moore		Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	?	N	Y	4 Halpern		Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	WISCONSIN				
9 Cannon	N	Y	N	17 Lindsay		N	Y	2 Granahan	?	N	Y	1 Flynn		Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	N	Y	15 Ray		N	Y	5 Green	Y	N	Y	9 Johnson		Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				4 Nix	Y	N	Y	2 Kastenmeier		Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	9 Alexander		?	?	6 Toll	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss		Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y	3 Barden		N	?	RHODE ISLAND				4 Zablocki		Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner		?	X	2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	8 Byrnes		N	Y	N
11 Moulder	Y	?	✓	4 Cooley		?	?	1 Forand	Y	N	Y	7 Laird		N	Y	N
3 Sullivan	?	X	✓	6 Durham		?	N	SOUTH CAROLINA				10 O'Konski		Y	N	N
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	2 Fountain		Y	N	4 Ashmore	N	N	N	6 Van Pelt		N	Y	N
MONTANA				12 Vacancy		Y	N	3 Dorn	N	N	N	3 Withrow		N	Y	N
2 Anderson	?	N	Y	8 Kitchin		N	N	5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	WYOMING				
1 Metcalf	Y	N	Y									AL Thomson		N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics



Candidates' Organizations When a President-elect goes to Washington, he usually takes with him the men who helped put him in office, his closest political and policy advisers and confidants. Congressional Quarterly has surveyed the staffs and associates of seven potential Presidents -- Nixon, Rockefeller, Humphrey, Johnson, Kennedy, Stevenson and Symington. A special story in this issue describes the men behind the seven potential Presidents, tells who are running their organizations and advising them on tactics and policy. (Page 724)

State Finances

State government income and spending broke all previous records in fiscal 1959, climbing over the \$30 billion mark for the first time in history. A Congressional Quarterly study in this issue shows that state spending in fiscal 1959 jumped 11.6 percent over 1958, while income rose 10.5 percent. The figures reflected the substantial and unbroken rise in state financial activities over the decade of the 1950s. Separate charts show over-all trends and detail income and outgo, by category, for each of 50 states. Debt outstanding at the end of the year is also given for each state. (Page 707)

Politics and Primaries

In this issue Congressional Quarterly carries outlook stories on the forthcoming Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico primaries, as well as complete results of Congressional elections, primaries and Presidential polls in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts...other stories cover Sen. Murray's announcement he will not seek reelection, the Powell trial, the West Virginia primary...a special section carries the texts of speeches on religion in politics by Kennedy and others.... (Page 711-22)

In the Committees

The House Rules Committee cleared the San Luis bill...new testimony on disc jockey Dick Clark marked the reopening of payola hearings...the Atomic Energy Committee completed nuclear test detection hearings...the House Agriculture Committee approved a wheat bill...debate continued on defense adequacy and the national setup for policy-making.... (Page 739-44)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Treasury-Post Office funds, coal mine safety, mutual security, page 745.
HOUSE: Housing, page 746.

Floor Action

The Senate approved the Coal Mine Safety Act amendment bringing small mines under federal safety regulations, passed the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill for fiscal 1961 and drove for passage of the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization bill. In the House, three roll-calls were needed for passage of the Rains emergency housing bill, designed to boost new housing starts. The measure appeared headed for a sure veto if it ever reached the President's desk. (Page 703-705)

Shorelines, Wilderness Bills

New proposals for the Federal Government to buy up some of the country's remaining shoreline and convert it into national park areas are under consideration by Congress, including an Administration bill that names three specific shore areas for purchase. Also under consideration are measures to make wilderness areas -- areas "untrammelled by man" -- of sizable portions of the national park and forest systems. About 55 million acres could be affected, and the latest major bill would put nearly 6 million acres into wilderness status immediately. A special report outlines the proposals and their chances. (Page 740)

Around the Capitol

By a single vote, the international Law of the Sea Conference fell short of adopting a new limit on territorial waters proposed by the U.S. and Canada.... Judge Letts disqualified himself in the trial to oust James R. Hoffa as head of the Teamsters Union.... the President said Richard Nixon might have to substitute for him at the end of the summit conference, since he wanted to be back in the U.S. in time to veto some bills, but Democrats said this possibility was raised to boost Nixon's prestige in his race for the Presidency.... (Page 706)

